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Everybody Welcome!

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Column One
By David Courtney

PERSIA, where events have been less creditable to British diplomacy than they might have been, has been overtaken in the British electorate's preoccupation by Egypt, where events have been wholly discreditable to the Egyptian Government. So much the better for the Labour Party's chances next Thursday. In any case, the unpleasant and impolitic grumblings of the former U.S. Ambassador to Teheran, Mr. Grady, and the throwing of anti-British stones from the glass house of the American oil lobby, have done Mr. Morrison more good than he deserved and given the Tories less help than was intended. In the Egyptian business, on the other hand, Mr. Acheson stands firmly and sternly with the British Government and has left Mr. Churchill with nothing better to say than that Egypt might have been an easier problem if Abadan had been a less muddled one.

■

THE British electorate is not usually prone to excitement about foreign policy. It may be more interested in it on this occasion than is its habit. Labour, with little enough to boast about from the stalemate parliament of the last 18 months, and little enough comfort to offer as a reward to those who vote for them next Thursday, is sticking to the line that a Tory Government would be a warmongering government. It is a good line. The British people have no stomach for war, and especially not for a war with its beginnings in an oil dispute or a squabble with a set of Nile pashas.

■

MR. Churchill makes a better impression upon the electorate when he lets it be inferred that if he becomes Prime Minister, he will not follow blindly the diplomatic course marked out by Washington but will try to pick up the threads of his wartime acquaintance with Mr. Stalin in an effort to come to terms now as they came to terms then. It is recognized that even if rearmament on the present scale should be the contribution to peace its planners claim for it, without an equivalent diplomatic effort it must, in the long run, become a contribution to war.

■

ON balance, the Labour charge of Tory war-mongering seems to be sticking faster than the Tory charge that Labour is selling out the Empire, and their own claim that Mr. Churchill is as good a man as Mr. Stalin any day and is up to the Soviet leader's tricks. On these grounds, it can probably be said that Labour, instead of losing votes on the score of foreign policy has a reasonable chance of gaining some. The wives and mothers of men of military age are not anxious to run unnecessary risks. The men of military age are themselves in no hurry to test Russia's claim that it is far advanced in atomic armaments or the American claim that the atomic stockpile and technique of the United States are still ahead of the Soviet's.

■

INTERNALLY, the Tory programme has been unexciting. Beaverbrook's "Daily Express" has tried to whip up enthusiasm with a fantastic anti-purchase tax campaign, from which Conservative leaders have been at embarrassed pains to dissociate the Party. On the whole, and largely thanks to the truce between the right and left wings, Labour is having less difficulty on internal matters than was at first supposed. The early confident reports of a Tory majority of 50 or more are less confident today, and the expected rise in the stock market in anticipation of a Conservative Government has not come about, partly, of course, as a result of the Egyptian crisis, but also because the City of London has lost its electoral optimism of a few weeks ago. In fact, Labour has slightly more than an even chance.

Tel Aviv, October 19.

Communists, U.N. Near Agreement On Truce Talks

MUNSON, Thursday. — U.N. liaison officers were optimistic today after meeting their Communist counterparts on resuming armistice talks, but said important issues were still in dispute.

Colonel Kinney of the U.N. liaison team said there had been "substantial agreement on one or two positions which have been in dispute." He did not say what the points were which had been agreed.

He disclosed that the U.N. side presented a new proposal including two neutral zones for the peace talks, each three miles in radius.

Previously the Communists proposed a five-mile neutral zone round Kaesong, where the armistice talks were held, and a smaller one round Munsan, site of the U.N. camp for the peace talks.

General Nuckols said the two important issues still unsettled were the size of the security zones and the question of whether aircraft flights over these zones constituted a hostile act.

Offer Doubles Area

The U.N. neutral zone proposal more than doubled the size of the area they have been seeking in earlier demands and involves an area of about 150 sq. kilometres.

Nuckols said that it did not yield to the Communist demand for a three-mile security corridor between Kaesong and Munsan, but maintained the U.N. standpoint that safe access for delegates was sufficient.

On the disputed point about aircraft flying over the neutral zones he said "we will undertake not to fly over Panmunjom (site of the talks) except in circumstances in which we have no control, such as bad weather."

Eighth Army Headquarters reported today that the Chinese suddenly abandoned a series of key hills in west Korea to attacking Americans today. But they stiffened against the Allies crunching forward toward Kumsong, central front stronghold.

The U.S. First Cavalry Division overran four hills north-west of Yonchon almost unopposed. The Americans had been fighting for the ridgeline for two weeks in one of the bloodiest small actions of the entire offensive. The Chinese deserted the western hills during the night after bearing off a series of flame throwing attacks yesterday.

A big C124 Globemaster carried 185 wounded of eight nationalities to Japan today, the largest number of wounded ever carried on a single flight. There were also 33 crew and medical attendants on board.

The wounded were American, French, Belgian, Turkish, Canadian, British, Greek, Colombian and Puertorican.

Liaquat Killer Was Probably Paid

KARACHI, Thursday (Reuter). — The murderer of Pakistan's Premier Liaquat Ali Khan was "in all probability" hired to commit the murder, government authorities said here last night.

They confirmed the police report that the gunman, Seyid Angar, was an Afghan.

The authorities said they had recovered 10,000 rupees (about one thousand sterling) from the assassin's home in Abbotabad and had found 2,040 rupees hid on his body.

A Ministry of the Interior communique said

Kh. Nazimuddin

Akbar, described as about 25, was a member of the Saparnhel Badran tribe in Afghanistan. He had been living for some time in Hasara district of the northwest frontier province, it added.

A map showing "strategic places in north-western Pakistan" was also found on the killer's body, the communique said.

(Just before the Moslem dominion was created on August 15, 1947, Afghanistan laid claim to all territory west of the River Indus. She protested against her southern frontier, known as the "Durand Line," defined primarily for strategic reasons as a border between British India and Afghanistan in 1893.)

Earlier today, the Acting Premier Khwadja Nazimuddin called on the people of Pakistan to "prove themselves worthy" of the assassinated Premier's martyrdom.

(The photo published yesterday was not that of Nazimuddin.)

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British Hand Back Ismailia

CAIRO, Thursday, (AP).—The British Army handed back Ismailia to the Egyptian authorities at 3 o'clock this afternoon. British troops had occupied part of Ismailia since the rioting in the town on Tuesday in which seven were killed and 74 wounded. The damage caused by the rioters was officially estimated by the British Army to amount to £500,000.

Britain today barred Egyptian troops from entering the Canal zone except in transit. The order, issued by General Sir George Erskine, allowed Egyptian troops to pass through the zone only at 24 hours notice.

A military spokesman at Fayed said that the Egyptian commander had agreed to the restriction. He said the general had asked only that Egyptian soldiers be allowed to go to Cairo on leave.

British and Egyptian authorities were in conference yesterday and today in connection with the return of Ismailia to Egyptian police control. A shouting street mob of about 2,000 demonstrated in front of Shepheard's Hotel here today displaying Arabic newspaper frontpages with riot pictures from Ismailia and Port Said.

They passed the hotel to continue down Sharia Ibrahim Pasha shouting anti-British and anti-Western slogans. Some of them carried Egyptian flags with newspaper frontpages attached.

The pictures showed the funeral procession in Port Said yesterday held for the five killed there. They showed a dead Egyptian policeman lying in the street at Ismailia and other scenes with British troops in the streets.

'Feeble Attempts'

A British Army investigation showed that the rioting was started "by a gang of Egyptians arriving from Cairo who were told to help themselves to British property." The statement added, "The civil police made feeble attempts to disperse the crowds. Ismailia is now completely quiet, and the British forces are being treated with respect. Six hundred Egyptian police reinforcements have now arrived."

(The War Office in London said Egyptian authorities at Port Said are now refusing to permit the landing of army stores without export permits. It said that three British parachute battalions, which have been dispatched to the Canal Zone are now at their stations and that "Egyptian labour has returned in force.")

'Outside Gangs'

A British Army spokesman's charge that the rioting was incited by "outside gangs" came as an official answer to Fouad Serag e-Din Pasha's statement to the Senate last night that the British were responsible for the Ismailia disturbances. The Minister of Interior had said that the situation had been calm at the time British troops entered the town.

The British spokesman said that some time before British troops arrived "gangs" from outside had whipped the Ismailia residents into an excited state. "The mobs started turning over cars and vans and looting their contents. The ringleaders led a large part of the crowds to a NAAFI canteen and started fires along the fence."

Crude Fire Bombs

The spokesman said that 30 British women with children and some of the NAAFI staff were driven into the back of the canteen as a crowd of 1,000 forced its way in to begin looting. He said they and the NAAFI employees were there for an hour, with the building on fire and the mob looting. The first unit of the Lancashire Fusiliers, ordered out, arrived to rescue them "only just in time."

He added that British troops and Egyptian police opened fire on mobs at Port Said in a separate incident on Tuesday afternoon "only after the mob had begun throwing crude fire bombs at nearby British camps."

Serag e-Din had said in the Senate that British forces in Port Said opened fire on peaceful demonstrators.

British guards were now posted at passport and customs offices at Port Said, the Army spokesman said, but entry was not denied to any Egyptian officials wishing to enter.

Traffic Searched

He said Serag e-Din's report to the Senate that the British had taken over El Ferdan bridge was true and that the firing in which, he said, two Egyptians were killed took place as a British patrol of 20 men approached the bridge to take over.

Tonight, British troops were patrolling along the bridge, the road and rail link between Egypt and the rest of the Middle East, including the Gaza strip.

The spokesman said British troops are now stopping and searching all traffic through the Canal area, including trains. He said they wanted to prevent a recurrence of gangs arriving to stir up trouble. He added that British patrols are now posted on all bridges and public utility services in the Canal Zone.

He denied flatly the assertion of Serag e-Din Pasha that British troops stopped a car in the Canal Zone and robbed a passenger of £200.

Robertson Leaves For Fayed H.Q.

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — General Sir Brian Robertson, C-in-C British Middle East Land Forces, cut short his stay in Britain and left for Fayed, British H.Q. in the Suez Canal zone, by air today.

General Robertson, who had not intended leaving Britain before the end of the month, told reporters at the airport: "Of course we shall maintain our position in Egypt as we did in Berlin until a new agreement is made—nor is there any political impossibility about our doing so."

BRITISH CONVOY ATTACKED

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — The War Office said today that it had been advised that a convoy of British army trucks was fired on this morning between Ismailia and Tel el Kebir with automatic weapons. The report gave no further details.

Schuman Supports London on Egypt

PARIS, Thursday (AP). — The French Foreign Minister, Mr. Robert Schuman, announced today that France supports Britain's stand in Egypt. He added he was "completely in accord" with Mr. Dean Acheson, who said yesterday that Britain is entirely within her legal rights in her actions in the Suez Canal area.

France is always ready, Mr. Schuman told a luncheon of the American Club of Paris, to review or revise her treaties with her overseas territories, such as Morocco and Tunisia, whenever the changing situation warrants it. But he would not, he said, condone any unilateral breaking of pacts.

France, he said, "no longer has the notion of Empire — a form of national egoism."

BRITISH TROOPS CONFINED TO ZONE

CAIRO, Thursday, (Reuter). —Egyptian governors in Alexandria and the provinces have ordered police to arrest all British military personnel found outside the Canal zone, it was learned here today.

(NEABS reported that any such personnel will be charged with "entering the territory of the Kingdom of Egypt and the Sudan without proper authorization.")

New British Note Reported

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Britain has sent a note to Egypt stating that British troops will hold themselves responsible for keeping order in the Suez Canal Zone in view of the Egyptian failure to do so, an usually reliable source said today.

According to this source Mr. Herbert Morrison, British Foreign Secretary, was referring to his note when he said in a broadcast last night: "The British Government have now made it clear that if the Egyptian Government are unable or unwilling to do their duty in this respect (keeping order) it will do it for them."

Britain sent a first note to the Egyptian Government last week holding it responsible for British lives and property after demonstrations in Cairo and Alexandria.

Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison discussed the Egyptian situation with Prime Minister Attlee today.

Informed quarters here believe Britain intends to consolidate control of the Suez Canal Zone by maintaining a firm grip on local communications until a political settlement appears possible.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Dr. Frank Graham, U.S. Senator for Kashmir, told the Security Council yesterday that delay in settling the Kashmir dispute was hampering any solution. He said he knows for certain that Communists in Pakistan were talking of a Holy War against India, he said, adding: "Delays in demobilization cause talk of war. Talk of war causes delay in demobilization. One problem is to find an end to this vicious circle."

U.S. Faces New Dilemma In M.E. Crisis

By Jesse Zel Lurie
POST Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — The Iranian debate here drifted along to its predestined conclusion, seemingly unperturbed by the growing revolt against Western leadership in the "cold war" throughout the Moslem world.

Yesterday's "New York Times" said that "though British troops were firing on Egyptian rioters in the Suez Canal zone, though the moderate Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated, though all moderates in the Middle East were on the defensive and the rule of law was being defied from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean, even the U.S. delegation at Flushing Meadow took little notice of the crisis."

The plain fact is that the U.S. does not know what to do. It knows what it wants but does not know how to get it. The State Department refused to permit the British to hold Iranian oil by force on the grounds that Iran could be kept in the Western orbit by supporting its nationalism, and the few words spoken here by Mr. Ernest Gross, U.S. delegate, were a renewed hope for conciliatory Anglo-Iranian talks.

Iraq Crisis Feared

But now the U.S. is committed to supporting the British use of force in Egypt.

Middle East strategists in Washington, incidentally, were astounded and shocked by the Egyptian refusal to join the Middle East defence organization. They now fear another crisis in Iraq, with nationalist forces overcoming the conservative leadership and demanding the abrogation and not just a revision of the Anglo-Iraqi treaty.

French officials are worried about the impact of the Anglo-Egyptian struggle on Morocco, where according to a dispatch in yesterday's "Herald Tribune" there is deep resentment against the establishment of U.S. air bases.

The article quotes French officials as saying the U.S. should "stop being an honest broker and treat the British and French as allies giving them all the support that this implies." State Department policy has been based on the theory that resistance to Russian expansion in the Moslem world depends on the friendship of the Moslem people. The dilemma of supporting nationalist aspirations while allied to the British and French in the Western bloc has never been more acute.

STOP PRESS

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). — East German People's Police today crossed into West Berlin from the Soviet zone and occupied the American sector district of Steinbruecken, West Berlin police announced.

Swede Wins Kinneret Race

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — The Swedish swimmer, Lars Bertiz Warle, swam the nine-and-a-half kilometres from Ein Gev to Tiberias in 3hrs. 9mins. 13.4 secs. to win the cross-Kinneret race this morning. First of the four women participants to reach Tiberias side was the defending champion, Ella Cohen, of Petah Tikvah Hapoel, who negotiated the distance in 3 hrs, 43mins, 53.9 secs.

Finishing second and third were the Hadash brothers of Kvutzat Kinneret, with Avinoam trailing less than five minutes behind Shmuel, two-time winner of earlier Kinneret swims. He took the championship in 1934 and 1944, in the latter year turning in a two-hour, 30-minute performance. Today his time was 3 hrs. 16 mins, 29.8 secs.

Yehuda Shebek, of Tel Aviv Hapoel, finished fourth followed by Ella Cohen. Aliza Wirtz, of Jerusalem Hapoel, who won the women's championship in the first Kinneret Swim, finished next six minutes behind Ella.

Eric Martin, the 49 year-old Swedish swimmer, was among the last to reach the finish line. Midway he suffered a cramp in the leg, but managed to finish nevertheless. Twenty five of the 35 contestants reached the finish line within the prescribed four-and-a-half hour limit.

Mayor Moshe Sachar of Tiberias presented the Israel Maritime Trophy to Warle, and the Dov Hoz Trophy to Hadash.

Fifteen prizes in all were awarded, with a special trophy to 13-year old Michael Friedlander, of Ein Gev, the youngest participant to finish.

Mayor Sachar gave the Swedish swimmers an album of photographs of the Tiberias area to be presented to the Mayor of Stockholm. Among those present were Knesset Speaker and Mrs. Bertzuk, Mr. Ra'ar Sharef, Secretary to the Government, and members of the Knesset.

Israel Cannot Consider AMEC Before Arab Peace

PCC Agreement to State of War Threatens Mid-East Stability

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

HAKIRYA, Thursday.—It is felt here that the P.C.C. deliberations in Paris and the chances for some kind of stabilizing settlement in the Middle East have been jeopardized by the P.C.C.'s tacit acceptance of the Arab claim that a state of war exists between Israel and the Arab signatories to the various Armistice Agreements, and that certain hostile acts are therefore permissible.

The nature of the Arab claim and Israel's sharp rejection of it are contained in correspondence between the Chairman of the P.C.C. and the head of the Israel Delegation in Paris, which have been published in Paris.

It is the Israel Government's view that the most recent developments in the Middle East, particularly the decision to establish an Allied Defence Command, has added strength to Israel's case for the concluding of non-aggression pacts between herself and the neighbouring Arab States. It was clear from the start that the Arabs would not take easily to this suggestion, although, as members of U.N. presumably loyal to the letter and the spirit of the Charter, they can have no political, moral or indeed rational grounds for refusing an offer of non-aggression.

The fact remains that, in spite of the Security Council's explicit refusal, in 1949 and again last month in connection with the Suez Canal issue, to accept the Arabs' limited interpretation of the Armistice Agreements, all the Arab States still obstinately and mischievously maintain that the Armistice Agreements forbid only such hostile actions as are committed by force of arms, and not hostile actions as such.

Sanction of Hostility

Accordingly, in the preambular formula which they have now proposed to the P.C.C. the Arab States, in Israel's view, have sought P.C.C. sanction for all forms of hostile acts short of formal military action. It is claimed here that the P.C.C., apparently unable to move the Arabs from their position, has tacitly accepted this formula as adequate for its purpose, — that is, as a basis upon which, in its view, the Paris Conference can continue its deliberations.

The Israel Government is quite unable to accept this position, which, it points out, flatly contradicts the Security Council directive and comes strangely from an organ of the United Nations, which might be expected, normally, to set its face resolutely against hostile acts of whatever kind, and, above all, to avoid giving implied sanction to such acts.

I understand that the Israel Government has made it clear that, in its view, no headway can be made in Paris until the Arab States repudiate all intention of committing hostile acts against Israel. Without this repudiation, there would appear to be no reasonable basis for a continuance of the talks, the avowed object of which was to bring about a settlement of the disputed issues.

It is pointed out here that the Egyptian thesis (which is therefore the thesis of all the Arab States) that the Arab States are still in a state of war with Israel and that hostile acts are permissible under the terms of the Armistice Agreements, may be very much of one piece with the general attitude and state of mind of Egypt as exhibited during the past few days, but that this does not make it any more acceptable to Israel.

It would be surprising if it were acceptable to the P.C.C. powers themselves, the United States, France and Turkey, which, with Britain, have just been crudely rebuffed by an Egyptian Government which, like so much of the Moslem world, is becoming more and more exposed to extremist influences.

Commissioners Discuss Reply

PARIS, Thursday (INA). — The U.N. Palestine Conciliation Commission met behind closed doors to discuss a reply to the Israel delegation's note protesting the Arab attitude at the peace talks here.

Israel's Minister to Paris, Mr. Maurice Fischer, had informed the commission that Israel could not accept the position of the P.C.C. chairman, Mr. Ely Palmer (U.S.) that the brief declaration offered by the Arabs was sufficiently adequate evidence of "goodwill" for the talks to succeed.

The commission may publish a reply to the Israelis tomorrow.

Meanwhile, there have been no formal commission meetings with either the Israel or Arab delegations for 13 days.

ARAB ACCEPTANCE

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — The "New York Times" today reports from Paris that Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan have accepted the P.C.C. five-point proposals as a "basis for discussion," according to a statement by Abdul Moneim Mustafa Bey, Egyptian War Minister.

Ben Gurion Reply To Davis Reported

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — The conclusion of an Arab-Israel peace is essential before Israel can consider joining a Middle East defence organization in which Egypt will be one of the founding members, Premier David Ben Gurion indicated to U.S. Ambassador Monnet Davis in Israel this week, it was learned here today.

Mr. Ben Gurion reportedly pointed out to the ambassador that an Arab-Israel peace was necessary because under the present circumstances Israel could not risk sharing military secrets with Egypt in a regional defence arrangement.

The State Department has been informed of the Israel view that Egypt led the Arab states in making war against Israel and therefore should be charged with responsibility for leading the way toward a peace settlement.

Israel Sceptical

Israel is sceptical about the tripartite peace guarantee of Britain, France and the U.S because these powers failed to act when Syria violated Israel territory last May.

Meanwhile, UP reports that the disclosure by Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, that discussions were currently under way with other nations of the Near East, including Israel, to go ahead with the Allied Middle East Command despite Egypt's refusal to join, confirmed what U.S. officials have taken great pains to stress.

These officials emphasized that Israel would be invited to participate in some form in any defence arrangement set up for the Middle East.

1 Killed, 5 Injured By Negev Mine

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — A Negev settler was killed, three others were seriously injured and two slightly hurt when the vehicle in which they were travelling from their western Negev settlement on Tuesday evening was blown up by a landmine. All were rushed to the Beersheba Hadassah hospital, where one of them died shortly after. The two slightly injured men were sent home after treatment. Names of the wounded are being withheld.

It is thought that the mine was recently laid by marauders from the Gaza area, as other vehicles had passed the spot safely a few hours before the incident.

Grove Owner Slain By Marauders

REHOVOT, Thursday. — An orange grove owner of Ramat Yitzhak was shot and killed by an armed band of Arabs between 3 and 4 p.m. today.

The marauders attacked their victim, robbed him of money and a watch, and shot him with a Sten gun.

The crime was witnessed by a 16-year-old worker, Ezra Mishal, from the Nahlat Yehuda ma'abara, who fled from the scene.

The shots were heard by two policemen. Police combed the area until nightfall. The search is to be resumed tomorrow.

The grove is owned by two brothers named Zirling and it could not be ascertained which was the victim.

ARAB IRRIGATION PUMP BLOWN UP

An irrigation pump in an orange grove belonging to Arabs at Kalkilia in Jordan-held territory was blown up at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, according to the "A-Diffa," Old City daily.

The report claims that three orange groves were attacked by a group of 300 Israel soldiers who crossed the line at three points and exchanged fire with Arab Legion and National Guard patrol. The action was believed by the paper, to be a retaliatory measure for the blowing up of part of the Israel railway line near Telbeh village in the Little Triangle area two days earlier.

The paper added that Jordan lodged a strong protest with the M.A.C.

Soviets Bomb British Ship; No Damage

BELFAST, Thursday (UP). — Soviet seaplanes dropped three bombs near the British freighter Berylstone as it approached Archangel in Russian waters on September 14, the captain of the ship said here yesterday.

Captain Leslie Gow said the attack was entirely unprovoked, adding that his ship was undamaged. He reported the bombing to the British authorities on his arrival here yesterday.

Both the Foreign Office and the Admiralty in London have opened an investigation of the incident.

The Berylstone's Second Mate, Mr. Albert Agar, said the ship apparently sailed into a Russian manoeuvre area of which the crew had not been warned. He said the bombs, in his opinion, were practice missiles.

Mr. Agar added that in Archangel the incident was reported and a Soviet official came down to the ship. The latter's comment was, "Somebody will be sorry for this."

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Social & Personal

Mrs. Vera Weizmann has visited the Jerusalem Children's Home of the B'nai B'rith Women of America.

An exhibition of the works of the Swedish sculptor, Willi Gordon, was shown yesterday afternoon at the home of the Inspector-General of Police Mr. Y. Rochat, in Tel Aviv. A public exhibition of his works will take place in Tel Aviv later.

Mr. B. Marcus, Manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Tel Aviv, and Mrs. Marcus have returned from England and France where they spent their leave.

Hizkia Elnachar, Rehavia, Jerusalem, is pleased to announce the marriage of his daughter Edna, at Hamadia Bet Shaan, on October 24, 1951.

BIRTHS

KANOWITZ — To Rosel (nee Kahan), wife of Dr. Kurt Kanowitz, Advocate, on Oct. 13, 1951 — a daughter.

ROSOLIO — To Shoshana (nee Massie), wife of D.S.P. Shaul Rosolio, on October 16, 1951, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv — a daughter, Shulamith.

Heavy Trade With Scandinavia

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Scandinavia is now buying half of Israel's industrial output and the figure is steadily increasing, according to Dr. Avraham Nissan, the Minister to the Scandinavian countries. Dr. Nissan was reviewing conditions in these countries at a press conference here today shortly before returning to his post in Stockholm.

The Scandinavians are also the second largest purchasers of citrus after England, Dr. Nissan said. Finland is probably the biggest buyer of Israel goods, and this year has almost doubled its purchases, to a total of $7m., he added. This sum could be doubled again, according to Dr. Nissan, provided deliveries are prompt and quality is of the highest.

Abdullah's Hashemite Union Plan Revealed

The late King Abdullah's five-year plan for an Iraqi-Jordanian union, in his own handwriting, was published for the first time in the Iraqi "Liwa el Istiklal" daily, organ of the Baghdad Istiklal Party.

The scheme, said to have been outlined last year by King Abdullah in a letter to Abdul Illah, Regent of Iraq, called for the union of the two Hashemite kingdoms and the formation of a supreme council with an equal number of members from both states, to meet alternatively in Amman and Baghdad once a year.

The plan provided for complete identity of action in all matters concerning foreign policy, defence, customs and education, and the removal of all travel restrictions and need for permits.

The flag of the union was to be the old Hejaz banner of King Hussein Ibn Ali. Both royal Hashemite families were to have equal rights to the throne, but King Abdullah was to have been the first King of the union, with 16-year old Feisal II as Crown Prince.

The plan was to have been tested over a five-year period during which its final form was to have been determined.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Sat. at 7 & 9 p.m.
ARSON: The Man from Colorado.
EDEN: Duchess of Idaho.
EDISON: Man Eater of Kumaon (7 p.m. only).
ORION: Pinky.
SEMADAR: Hold That Blonde.
STUDIO: The Wizard of Oz.
ZION: Beautiful Blonde from Bashful Bend.

Haifa Cinema

Sat. at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
GAN YAM: Angelica.

The Hebrew National
OPERA
PREMIERE PERFORMANCES
TEL AVIV: Habimah
Tuesday, Oct. 23 8.30 p.m.
JERUSALEM: Edison
Thursday, Oct. 25, 9 p.m.
HAIFA: Armon
Thursday, Nov. 1, 9 p.m.
REHOVOT: Beit Haam
Thursday, Nov. 8, 8.30p.m.
PETAH TIKVA Hechal
Thursday, Nov. 15 8.30 p.m.
'Fledermaus'
(THE BAT)
Operetta in 3 acts
by Johann Strauss
Participants:
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
D. Halpern, J. Stiel, A. Mentelit, J. Pollak, O. Retch, Z. Cohen, E. Holban, Dan Tudor, A. Gronowski, M. Savin, F. Galingrin
Conductor: C. Singer
Tickets: Ballin, 67 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv; "Kassel," 9 Rosstrot St., Jaffa; and at the Habimah Box Office.
Jerusalem: — Cahana.
Haifa: — Ginzburg.

FROM YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

Allied Invitation to Egypt Not Seen as Anti-Israel Step

The invitation to Egypt to become a member of the Middle East Defence Command, says "Ha'aretz" (Independent), should not be regarded as an anti-Israel move. It would undoubtedly be much better if the world situation did not make rearmament and the various defence schemes imperative, but under present conditions, says the paper, there is no alternative.

One year ago, "Ha'aretz" asserts, we were concerned lest the West, feeling itself strategically weak, leave a vacuum in the Middle East instead of establishing a defence organization. Meanwhile, the situation has changed, but no regional blueprint for this area can exclude Israel.

The trouble is that the Western powers have not fully grasped the background of the present upsurge of Moslem nationalism and chauvinism. Most of the recent developments are the result of irrational factors which can be affected only by forceful action, not by compromise, economic appeasement or development schemes.

Moulders of the British Middle Eastern policy have for many years assumed that Zionism was responsible for the deterioration of Britain's position in this area. There has, however, been no Zionism in the Persian oil fields.

"Al Ha'mishmar" (Mapam) supports the engineers' claims and opposes what it calls "the system of intimidation and punishment" by the Histadrut Executive. Almost every strike is regarded by the majority as an act of sabotage, and little attention is paid to the claims of the workers. In this particular case, there was sufficient time to work out a peaceful settlement before the strike broke out. The Army was not established as a weapon against strikers, the paper says, proposing that the vital services be maintained if necessary by private cars and trucks called up for the purpose.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) violently attacks the decision to use the Army, calling it "a further step in the direction of Fascism." The paper calls the Government's decision further evidence of the policy of "national and class treason by Mapai."

Discussing the ma'abara situation, "Davar" (Histadrut) notes that a year ago there were 15,000 families in tents and now, despite the arrival of more than 200,000 new immigrants, this figure has risen to only 17,000. This achievement, however, does not lessen our responsibility for those thousands, especially in the more remote ma'barot, for whom no alternative will be found in the next few weeks. The Army will do much to help the new immigrants, but is cannot do everything. "Davar" calls for the voluntary enlistment of all citizens — from town, settlements, Army camp and youth movement—to lend a hand in this formidable task.

"Hatzofe" (Mizrahi) is concerned with ma'bara children to be sent to secular agricultural settlements for the winter. The paper admits that from a material point of view, the children will be better off in the collective settlements. But it expresses grave doubts about their spiritual well-being in such settlements and demands that Orthodox children be sent only to Mizrahi and Aguda settlements.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) complains about the "Histadrut reports" which are "binding even on the Government" and particularly the principle of "prescriptive law" mentioned in the report on the Eshed-Hamekasher dispute. The paper says that according to this "law," the Histadrut has a monopoly on the country's transport. There seems to be really no need for a special Ministry of Communications, since all important issues are settled within the Histadrut Executive.

Malayan People Could Help End Conflict

KUALA LUMPUR, Thursday (AP). — Lieut.-General Sir Harold Briggs declared recently that Malaya's war against Communist guerrillas could be ended "within a matter of months" if all Malayans would tell what they know about Communist hideouts.

Sir Harold, Director of Operations for the British army, police and other security forces, said the ending of Malaya's state of emergency — proclaimed in 1949 — depends primarily on how much the public is going to help.

He is now concentrating on a relentless search for the killers of the British High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, in Pahang State, and is also intensifying operations in the states of Perak and Johore.

Russo-Persian Finance Talks Suspended

TEHERAN, Thursday (AP). — An informed government source reported recently that the Soviet Union has broken off financial talks with Persia, not trade talks as previously reported by a Teheran newspaper.

Financial talks began here about a year ago following Persia's insistence that Russia pay some £6m. worth of goods and services which Persia claimed due to her from the Soviet wartime occupation of Northern Persia.

The U.S.S.R. sent a delegation which presented a number of counter-claims, through which the talks were held up from time to time. However, according to the government informant, Russia broke off the talks last Tuesday, claiming lack of goodwill on the part of Persia.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.27 p.m. today and ends at 6.38 p.m. tomorrow.

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 6 p.m.; tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 1.00 p.m. and 5.28 p.m. Arvit, 6.35 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.45 p.m., Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Jerusalem Baptists Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia, Bible study, 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 6 p.m.

Chicago Hebrew Mission, 14 Prophets Street (near Baltzenshtzer House): Saturday, 7.45 p.m. (Hebrew and German). Sermon (Rev. J. Blum).

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (26 Dizengoff Road). Tonight, 6.00 p.m., Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: Minha, 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 6.30 a.m. & 8.15 a.m.; Minha, 1.15 & 5.45 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (14 Balfour St.): Tonight: Minha, 6.00. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m., Minha, 5.45 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel: (Former House): Tonight: Minha, 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Beth Israel (Hit, Carmel): Tonight 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. Arvit, 7 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel (next to Hadassah A): H.C. 8.45 a.m. Evening Service 6.30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R. E. Adeney, P.O.B. 191.

St. Andrew's (Scots Memorial Church): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Minard.

New Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Bar Kock St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French; 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian; St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese; 8 a.m.; German Hospice Chapel; 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel); Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German, 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion, 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m.; Midweek Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister: M. G. Griebenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Mamillah Road, corner King George: Sunday: 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday, 7.30 p.m.: Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m.; (Rev. J. Whitfield Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship. Vesper Service 6.00 p.m. All welcome.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) (in former German Colony, off 19 Eilat St.): Harvest Thanksgiving: H.C. 7.30 a.m., M.S. 10 a.m., E.S. 7.30 p.m. followed by H.C. Rev. R.G. Allison, P.O.Box 2773.

St. Peter's Church (Presbyterian), Street 4: E.S. 7 p.m. Dr. Otto F. Cahn.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd. near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal). H.C. 7.30 a.m. Matins 10 a.m.; Evensong 6.30 p.m. Rev. H. T. Wisdom, Chaplain (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (41 Hospital St., P.O.B. 1206) Rev. Peter Faye Hansen: Scandinavian Service Sunday: 7 p.m. Bible Reading: Tuesday, 8 p.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S. 11 a.m.; E.S. 8 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study, 8 p.m. D. L. Baker, P.O.B. 30.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday: 5 p.m.; Sunday: M.S., 11 a.m. Rev. W. B. Miller.

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LAST PERFORMANCES OF
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PUPPET-THEATRE FROM PARIS
TEL AVIV, 6 Rehov Reines, Sat. Oct. 20, 8.30 p.m.
(Tickets at "CARTIER," "BAMA")
PETAH TIKVA: "Heichal" Friday, Oct. 19, 8.30 p.m.
JERUSALEM: Y.M.C.A., Mon. Oct. 22, 8.30 p.m.
(Tickets at CAHANA)

U.S. FARM YOUTHS RETURN HOME

TEL AVIV, Thursday (USIS).—"The land of Israel will change, but the people won't. We want to come back sometime in the future to see the changes in the land, and to renew our friendships," two American farm youths said recently as they prepared to return home after a three months' study of Israel's agriculture.

"Our stay here was fascinating," said 21-year-old Miriam Bouic. "We didn't know what to expect. We had vague ideas of a Bible land with camels loping across wide stretches of desert. We weren't prepared for the intensive approach to agriculture, the abundance of tractors, the bewildering number of settlements with new ones springing up even during our short stay here."

The most interesting part of the visit for 22-year-old Richard Lomen was the opportunity to study a type of agriculture different from his own. He is from Iowa and Miriam is from Ohio, both Midwestern states with cold winters and no irrigation problems during the growing season.

Both Miriam and Richard found the communal farm system here very interesting and predicted that the farm organizations in the U.S. which helped raise the money for their trip would echo their interest.

Commenting on the World Land Tenure Conference, now in progress at the University of Wisconsin, Miriam voiced the opinion that Israel will be a leader in the discussions. "It's clear," added Richard, "that Israel's example in land distribution will be an excellent one not only for the Near East, but for countries in all parts of the world."

The most gratifying part of our visit," said Miriam, "was the hospitality extended to us. The Ministry of Agriculture arranged an itinerary covering all sections of the country, all the agricultural schools, and many of the settlements."

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Aiba, Jaffa Rd. 3703. Bet Israel, Bet Israel, 3351. **Tomorrow:** Schneider, 18 Ben Yehuda, 2841, Rehavia, 22 Ussishkin, 4703.

TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426, Singer, 62 Herzl, 4780. Ahva, 195 Dizengoff, 4717, Hovevei Zion, 38 Hovevei Zion, 85533, Hadassah, Hatikva Qr. Saad, Shderot Yerushalayim, (Jaffa), 80145. **Tomorrow:** Avramski, 42 Allenby, 3526, Frankel, 28 King George, 3721, Aliya, 23 Aliya, 2209, Emanuel, 63 Ben Yehuda, 2183, Hadassah, Hatikva Qr, Rubovitz, Shderot Yerushalayim, (Jaffa), 80560. **Tomorrow night:** Molchidesky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3570, Shulman, 37 Abad Ha'am, 4091, Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 5328, Ahva, 165 Dizengoff, 4717, Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr. Givat Aliya, 97 Rehov 4, (Jaffa). **Tomorrow night:** British, 17 Allenby, 4553, Moskowitz, 25 King George, 2650, Fierstorf, 27 Nahlat Binyamin, 4088, Tikva, 41 Ben Yehuda, 3587, Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr. Trufa, Givat Aliya (Jaffa). **Ramat Gan:** Lifshitz, 19 Herzl, Giva'atayim: Mamelukie, Borochov Qr. **Tomorrow:** Ramat Gan: Aliya, 2 Yehalom. **Tomorrow night:** Nahlat Gaalim: Frishel, 13 Rashi.

HAIFA: (Day Service): Geula, 12 Hermon, 4854, Harefua, 61 Hehalutz, 2277, Hehalutz, 12, Hehalutz, 2562, Herzl, 43 Herzl, 3916, Herzlia, 1 Herzlia, 4041, Masada, 30 Massada, 2587, Pevsner, 27 Pevsner, 4073, Rambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 2074, Zohar, 2 Arlosoroff, 3582, (Night Service): Harefua, 61 Herzl, 3277, Shomron, Bank Jaffa, 4924, Kiryat Bialik: Bialik, 7230. **Tomorrow:** Geula, 12 Hermon, 4854, **Tomorrow night:** Geula 12 Hermon, 4854, Wadi Nisnas, 28 Khuri, 4197, Kiryat Bialik: Bialik, 7230.

Brown Radio
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Tel Aviv Win Betar "Derby" Game

On the first day of Succot Tel Aviv Betar visited the Capital for a friendly soccer match against their clubmates of Jerusalem and gained a win by two goals to one, after a one-all halftime score. Many thousands turned out to watch this inter-Betar game with one of Israel's strongest soccer setups facing a team from the Capital, recently returned to full activity.

Tel Aviv opened the game with strong attacks and gained their reward in the 10th minute when Elan netted to give the visitors the lead. Jerusalem Betar fought back and took the initiative. They were awarded a penalty by Referee Asheri in the 39th minute when one of Tel Aviv's backs handled, and Stern had no difficulty in netting the equalizer. There was no further score that half.

The visitors again took over at the opening of the second 45 minutes and were quickly successful when Elan again gave them the lead after five minutes play. Both teams continued to try hard but the standard of play dropped and the men were noticeably tired. The defenders had little difficulty at either end and the attackers were unable to break through again.

(M.F.)

ISRAEL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Yaacov Buntman, holder of the Israel men's singles tennis championship, was not among the participants in the Israel Tennis Championship for 1951 as he is now in the United States. Sixty-four men started the week-long competition last Friday. In addition the men's doubles and veteran's titles are being fought for.

Among the results in the opening games of the men's singles were:—Kastenbaum beat Brown, 6/2, 6/1; Fineberg bt. Bloom, 6/1, 6/2; Vinnik bt. Bratax, 6/3, 6/1;

The response to the Youth Championships was very gratifying for both sections of up to 18 years of age and up to 14. The nearly 50 competitors was the highest ever attracted to the tourney.

Among early results were: **Singles:** A. Sieff bt. A. Treyvish, 6/0, 6/1; C. Ofner bt. A. Brown, 6/2, 6/1; R. Karpell bt. D. Eicht, 6/0, 3/6, 6/2; D. Rattner bt. Y. Fermat, 8/6, 6/3; A. Kalifrader bt. M. Plattker, 6/0, 6/0; N. Bloom bt. N. Kalifrader, 6/1, 6/2; R. Gershin bt. Y. Vertnik, 6/4, 6/3; D. Ars bt. A. Kanner, 6/2, 9/7; S. Levinson bt. M. Fumoshnik, 6/0, 6/0; Y. Stock bt. P. Finkelstein, 6/2, 6/0; H. Landis bt. R. Rhinemar, 7/5, 6/3. **Doubles:** Dubitski/Davidman jr. Sieff-Rattner, 7/5, 6/4; Vertink/Kanner bt. Cohen/Schechtall, 6/0, 6/0; Leibovitch/Reich bt. Cohen/Treyvish, 6/0, 6/3; Karpell/Baum bt. Ofner/Stock, 6/0, 6/1; Ars/Gershin bt. Eicht/Levinson, 6/3, 4/6, 6/3.

Hapoel's British Tour Reviewed

The Hapoel football team's heavy defeats in Britain showed in "striking fashion how far Israeli football is still from the highest standard of international soccer," according to a "Jewish Chronicle" correspondent who summed up the tour last week. He wrote:

Israelis have made great progress in recent years as a result of the coaching of former Continental Jewish stars, particularly of the famous Hakoah, Vienna club. They had held their own against visiting foreign teams, including some from Britain, and a feeling had grown that they were beginning to match in skill the best English teams.

I had seen the Hapoel and other teams play in Israel and was much attracted by their style, but I already saw the weaknesses which were to prove fatal in England. Their mid-field play was a joy to watch, but their shooting was inaccurate and they were too slow in taking advantage of their chances.

Faulty Match-Making

Much criticism can be levelled against the planning of their tour in England. They should have been matched either against the best amateur teams or against Second Division teams. Instead they had to play Arsenal and Manchester United in successive weeks: For amateurs who have little time for training this was an undertaking far beyond their powers.

The weaknesses of Hapoel were shown particularly against Manchester United. For 45 minutes they played attractive football, but in the second half they were no longer a match for the better trained English team. In all the games Hapoel's midfield play was occasionally attractive — although their passing was very poor — but when they reached the penalty area they lost invaluable seconds through hesitation. While the English teams needed one pass to break away, Hapoel needed several. With the exception of one or two players, particularly Weiss, their tackling and covering were weak. Of the forwards only Chechik was up to English First Division standard.

The goalkeeper, Chodorov, made many great saves, but, on the other hand, he let through a number of easy shots.

In other respects they compared favourably with English teams. Their fighting spirit was admirable, their sportsmanship was excellent, and they showed magnificent stamina.

Geffin Paces Springboks Home

The South African Rugby League team won the second match of their British tour on Saturday last, defeating the South Western Counties, 17-8 before a 30,000 crowd. The "Springboks" played the 15 men who stood down from the opening match against the combined Hampshire and Sussex Counties the previous Wednesday. Geffin, their chief place kicker, landed five goals and himself scored 14 of his side's points.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
NOTICE
Because of the strong pressure of the public on October 17, all the numbered chits to purchase tickets for the second series of special concerts, had to be distributed. There will therefore be no further distribution of chits.
The Orchestra Management is not responsible for "private" chits, which have been distributed among the public by members of the public.
The public is therefore requested not to apply for more tickets as there are none available.
IMPORTANT! As these series are for special concerts only, the Management does not promise their renewal for next season.

'Ohel' Israel Workers Theatre
GUEST PERFORMANCE
The Yugoslav Dance Group
Yugoslav Dances and songs, 30 Participants
TEL AVIV Oct. 23 OHEL
TEL AVIV Oct. 24 OHEL
JERUSALEM Oct. 30 EDISON
RAMAT GAN Nov. 28 RAMA
Tickets: TEL AVIV: Ohel Box Office; Radio Union, 116 Rehov Dizengoff. JERUSALEM: Cahana. RAMAT GAN: Rechnitz.

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OCT. 18,	Buyers	Sellers
Pop. Loan		
40-60 (IL.10)	96½	97½
B. Leumi Ord. sh.	212	214
3½% **Tawil Dollar**	180	182
3% **Nat. Loan (large)**	145½	146½
A.P.B. Invest.		
4% Debs. 50/70	107½	108½
4½% Pref. Sh.	108	109
Ord. Sh. "B"	120	121
Gen. Mortg. Bk.		
4% Debs. 45/62	90½	91½
6% Pref. Sh.	99	100
Bizur Debs.		
4% 46/58	93½	94½a)
4½% 52/66 reg.	90	91
Nir, Ltd.		
4% Debs. 39/59	89	90
5% Pref. Sh.	67½	68½
4½% Pref. Sh. reg.	62	63
Pass Debs.		
4% 42/62	87	88
P.L.D.C.		
5% Debs.	111½	112½
6% Pref. Sh.	97	98
Ord. Sh.	178½	179½
Afr.-Pal. Inv. ord.	127	128
Hasneq		
4% Debs. 54/63	81	82
6% Pref. Ord. Sh.	109½	109½
Potash		
6% Pref. Sh.	—	19/9
"A" Ord. Sh.	—	22/9
Pal. Elec.		
Ord. Sh. (Israel)	40/6	41/-
Mekoroth Pref. Sh.	69½	70½
Ata 4% C Pr. sh.	111	112
Ord. Sh. "B" Sh. r	153½	153½
Ledziv 4½ pr.sh.	69	70
Pal. Centr. Ty.	82	83
Pal. Reserv Bd.		
Ser. 2	69½	70½
Ser. 3	68½	69½

Note: a) ex coupon.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

9-6 (Also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Romema.

9-1 (tomorrow: 10-1): Exhibitions: Paintings and drawings by Adolphe Mitlich; British Book Design 1951, Exhibit of the Month; Illuminated Mahzor, 15th century, Bezalel Museum.

10-1 (also tomorrow): Exhibition of Works by L. Schwerin and Paintings "Eilath and Safad" by M. Lender; Artists' House.

11-1: Students' Works: New Bezalel School of Arts & Crafts.

11.30-12.30: Film Shows of Israel: Keren Hayesod Head Office.

11-1; 5-7: Exhibition of Children's Paintings: Israel Touring Club, Talbieh.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.: Theological and Scientific Library—Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.

8 a.m.-5 p.m.: Marc Chagall exhibition, Town Hall. (Conducted tours).

Tomorrow

JERUSALEM

9 a.m.: "Queen of Saba," Chamber Theatre, Edison Hall.

TEL AVIV

6.30 & 9.30 p.m.: "Of mice and men," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

8.45 p.m.: "Magic and Music": Yoki's Variety Theatre, 14 Dizengoff Square.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-8 p.m.: Chagall Exhibition —Town Hall (conducted tours).

8.30 p.m.: "Vitebsk, Chagall's Birthplace": lecture by David Pinsk, "Onlookers, Guiders and Listeners," lecture by S. Rosenbek; Community singing.

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RAMAT GAN: Oct. 20 & 22 RAMA CINEMA 9.30 p.m.
JERUSALEM: Oct. 23 EDISON at 9
TICKETS: Tel Aviv: "Parnassus", 24 Rothschild Blvd. (10-2, 4-6); "Rokoko", Dizengoff Circle; Muenchhausen, 45a Rehov Ben Yehuda, Ramat Gan: Rechnitz, 57 Rehov Bialik. Haifa: Koppe & Retter, 37 Rehov Herzl. Jerusalem: Cahana.

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STATE OF ISRAEL

NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC

Last Date For Transfer Of Fallen Soldiers From Sanhedria To Mount Herzl

The transfer from the temporary Cemetery at Sanhedria to Mount Herzl of the bodies of soldiers who fell in the War of Liberation, carried out in accordance with the requests of parents, will conclude in about two weeks' time. Immediately after the conclusion of the transfer, work will begin on the permanent graves for those bodies not transferred.

We hereby inform all parents concerned that after work has begun on permanent graves, **no further transfer will be possible.** We accordingly ask all parents who still wish the bodies of their dear ones transferred from Sanhedria Cemetery to Mount Herzl, to write immediately to the Soldiers' Commemoration Department, Hakirya, Rehov "Bet," No. 16.

Soldiers' Commemoration Dept., Ministry of Defence.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR
Vocational Training Section—Southern District Gen. Labour Exchange and Gen. Federation of Labour.

A course in Aircraft Mechanics and auxiliary vocations is being organized within the framework of the Vocational Training Project.

Candidates must have finished Secondary School or Vocational Training School, and have completed their service in the Army.

Interested persons should apply to: Tel Aviv Labour Exchange, Vocational Training Dept., 19 Rehov Brenner, daily between 4-6 p.m. Also to the Lydda Labour Exchange.

Purchase of Scrap Iron

Tenders are invited by the Israel Police Force for the purchase of 20 tons approximately, in one lot only, of scrap iron, consisting of derelict engine parts, gears, etc. lying at the Israel Police Workshops, Rehov Hejaz, Haifa. Persons wishing to examine the goods are requested to call at the office of the Officer i/c Police Workshops, Rehov Hejaz, Haifa. Officer i/c Force Transport, Beit Hadar, Tel Aviv, or to any District Police Headquarters, for a copy of the sale notice or tender form. Tender forms, accompanied by a Banker's Cheque equal to 10% of the price offered, should reach the office of the Inspector General not later than 10 a.m. on Friday, November 9, 1951.

The Controller of Salvages' authority, and that of any other department concerned, must be produced by the prospective purchaser, who will be required to bear all expenses viz: loading, transportation, unloading, weighing, etc. as well as Customs or other official fees. The inspector-General is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Israel Police Force

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Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	48	11	21	22
Nathanya	57	16	25	26
Tel Aviv Port	62	18	24	24
Lydda Airport	52	13	27	27
Jerusalem	55	13	21	22
Beersheba	48	12	25	27

Forecast: Fair.
Outlook for Saturday: Fair and warmer.
*A) Humidity at 3 p.m, B) Minimum temp, C) Maxim, yesterday, D) Maxim, temp, expected today.

* * *

14 tons of textiles were exported to Sweden yesterday...

* * *

15 Rhesus monkeys were shipped to the Bucharest Zoo by the Tel Aviv Zoo last week. The animals had been requested by the Rumanian Government.

* * *

11 infiltrators were captured in various parts of Israel on Sunday, it was announced yesterday. Six of the marauders were caught with smuggled goods in their possession.

* * *

For making a $468 payment in the U.S. from his account there without consent of the Treasury and for trying to send three letters abroad by illegal means, Ludwig Adler, a Haifa agent, was fined IL.650 or nine months imprisonment by Judge M. Landau in the Haifa District Court yesterday.

* * *

Fifteen cases of stolen tiles were discovered by a mounted traffic policeman who noticed two youths loading them on to a motor-tricycle parked in Rehov Weitzon in Tel Aviv yesterday. The youths were arrested.

One in 400 Brings His Own Funds

NATHANYA, Thursday. — Before World War II, the immigration of "capitalists," or persons with funds of their own, amounted to 18 per cent of all Jewish immigration each year, but the figure had now dropped to a quarter of one per cent, Mr. E. Dobkin, of the Keren Hayesod Directorate, said today. He was speaking at the 11th Annual Conference of the Keren Hayesod at Mishmar Hasharon in the Emek Hefer.

The meeting, attended by 182 delegates from all parts of the country, was opened by Mr. Y. Ritov, of the Fund's Central Committee.

Mr. Dobkin told the gathering that immigration plans for the coming year called for the arrival of 120,000 persons, including 40,000 from Rumania. During the year, the last immigrants from Tripoli would arrive, clearing that country of all its Jewish population before the state administration passed into the hands of the native Arabs.

The speaker pointed out that 82 per cent of the IL.32m. budget adopted by the last Zionist Congress would be spent on immigration, absorption and settlement. The Youth Aliya budget would also be increased by 20 per cent.

Mr. Dobkin hoped that the Government would participate to the extent of IL.16m. in the absorption and settlement budget. Amidar planned to construct 6,000 housing units next year, he said.

The conference was interrupted at midday for a reception in honour of Mr. A. S. Hoofien, a veteran worker of the Fund.

A new central committee of 31 members was elected at the close of the conference this evening.

Only About 500 More Tourists in August

Despite the fact that August was the month of the World Zionist Congress, only about 500 more visitors arrived during that month than in September, the Ministry of Immigration said yesterday.

While in August, 3,987 visitors arrived, in September there were 3,407.

About two-thirds of those who came in August — 2,670 — were tourists, while the number of business men was 166. Of the total, 1,096 of the visitors came from U.S., 365 from France and 404 from Britain.

Davis Promises Aid for Israel Industry and Development

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—The American Ambassador, Mr. Monnett B. Davis, today assured Israel of generous American support for material development which he said was a prerequisite to political stability—in turn an essential for peace. Talking to the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club on "Israel and Middle East Development," Mr. Davis referred only in passing to the "steps taken to establish a Middle East Command to cooperate with NATO and the countries of this area in defending this important region from aggression."

He expressed no views about Israel's role in such a Command, apparently because of the fluidity of the situation after Egypt's rebuff.

The underlying note in the diplomat's statement was that the United States Government regarded Israel as a member of a system of states whose economic and political well-being were the concern of the free nations. Assistance for Israel had to be fitted into a pattern of overall aid to the Near East and Africa within the framework of the Mutual Security Act appropriation, he pointed out.

"Cooperation is the keynote of the programme," Mr. Davis said. "During the past few weeks important steps have been taken to extend international cooperation to the Middle East."

Social Aid

Mr. Davis said the Mutual Security Act envisions a programme designed to assist Near East and African countries in increasing the production of food and in supporting agriculture generally, for the development of irrigation and power projects, the expansion of industry and improvements in communications, transport, roads etc. It will make a material contribution to the solution of the important problem of refugees by helping to turn the displaced or homeless into productive members of society."

The U.S. House Committee report, the Ambassador went on, had stated that the economic assistance includes provision for the care and resettlement of approximately 800,000 Arab refugees and for the care of refugees coming to Israel.

Mr. Davis said Israel's participation in the programme would be substantial, but he could not specify a figure in advance of the passage of the appropriations bill.

He added that a broad plan was being worked on for continuing and expanding Point Four assistance for aid in settling newcomers to this country, and listed a series of accomplishments in the past year:

An American road construction expert and an engineer from the U.S. Bureau of Mines have been working with Israel Government engineers. A medical team of 14 specialists provided an intensive demonstration of medical techniques to local physicians. Funds were also set aside for experts in the field of soil stabilization for highway construction, hospital administration, public health, nursing and health education.

Engineers and Technicians

In the planning stage were projects to provide technicians to assist in Israel's railway expansion and modernization programme, specialists in ore-dressing technique to assist in the effective use of mineral resources, engineers for the potash industry and specialists in industrial training and productivity.

Finally, funds were made available to send 35 Israelis to the U.S. to study railway administration and maintenance, forage production, industrial training, petrochemical engineering, and for training as ships mechanics, industrial productivity specialists, engineers for the potash industry, soil testing and hydraulics personnel, public health administrators and citrus picking and transport specialists.

Rail Expert May Come from Europe

A well-known European railway expert is to be invited to fill a leading, but as yet undefined, post in the management of the Israel railways, the Ministry of Communications disclosed in Jerusalem yesterday. It is understood that the negotiations are well advanced.

Since Mr. M. Paikowitz, former Director of the Railways, resigned a few weeks ago, the railroads have been supervised by a three-man directorate headed by Mr. A. Efrati with Messrs. D. Glikson, railway business manager, and Mr. A. Bukstein, chief engineer, as members of the board.

The investigating committee appointed by the former Minister of Communications, Dr. Dov Joseph, to find out how the correspondence between the Minister and Mr. Paikowitz reached the press, has renewed its work and will report on its findings to the new Minister, Mr. D. Z. Pinkas, in a few days.

SURE SIGN

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Winter has arrived, albeit unofficially, according to icemen here.

Though no official instructions have been received, most ice vendors are no longer requesting coupons. The public has so far used about 30 of the 48 coupons. On October 5, the Government quietly withdrew ice distribution inspectors. Most factories are now down to two shifts daily.

I.R.C. Activities Here Taken Over by D.R.

The Jerusalem District Representative's office has been designated as official successor to the International Red Cross Mission in Israel, which suspended its activities on August 31.

The decision, it is understood, was taken some weeks ago by an inter-ministerial committee after prolonged consideration. It gives formal status to the activities of the District Representative's office which has, since the cessation of the IRC's work in Israel, been fulfilling most of its functions.

The office has been in constant contact with the Old City Foreign Relations Office, which had been named by the Jordan Government to succeed the I.R.C. when the latter suspended its activities in Jordan a month ago. In addition to transmitting mail to Arab countries, on special forms to be distributed from November 1 at post offices and Magen David Adom stations, the District Representative's office will serve as intermediary in the tracing of missing persons, the delivery of food and clothing parcels, arrangements for special medical cases and similar humanitarian functions formerly handled by the I.R.C.

In a note to Dr. Paul Ruegger, President of the International Council of the Red Cross, the Foreign Minister has expressed Israel's thanks for the I.R.C.'s services here.

Denies Company Promised To Import Raw Materials

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Samuel Dubiner, chairman of the Jerusalem Pencil Company, denied here today that he had promised to supply raw materials to the Jerusalem plant when his application for the construction of the factory was approved by the Investment Centre. It was because of lack of raw materials that the factory failed to open officially yesterday.

It was alleged in the press this morning that the company had been advised by the Investment Centre to use part of its investment capital for raw materials.

"We were promised the $250,000 necessary for export production in weekly $10,000 instalments," Mr. Dubiner said. About $150,000 more were necessary to satisfy the local demand. Only $50,000 had been allocated thus far and the authorities had made no promise about further allocations Mr. Dubiner said. "Had we known no allocations were to be made we would not have started the company," he added.

What Mr. Dubiner complained about most was not the delays in foreign currency allocations, but the lack of efficiency on the part of Government officials.

Sailor Charged With Death of Six at Sea

HAIFA, Thursday. — A merchant navy officer, Enoch Stampfer, was today remanded for five days on a charge of having caused the death of six seamen of the s.s. Massada which sank off the coast of Italy in a storm in March 1950. Three of the victims were Israel sailors, one a Dane, one an Italian and one a Maltese.

As First Officer of the ill-fated vessel, he ordered a boat to be lowered into the sea, when the Massada was abandoned, but, according to the charge, he failed to make sure of its serviceability as a lifeboat.

PRINT WORKERS MEET

A national conference of printing workers will open tonight with a reception at the Histadrut Hall in Jerusalem.

The main sessions tomorrow will consist of lectures by some of the workers, who will discuss new printing techniques, and a talk on industrial safety by a Ministry of Labour representative. A Ministry of Health official will discuss the importance of hygiene in factories.

BAKERS' WAGES

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An agreement on wages of bakery workers outside the main towns has been reached between the bakery owners and the Histadrut Executive. The agreement is retroactive to Sept. 15 and provides for the standardization of wages throughout the country.

Sports Pact Opens Way to Olympics

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A general agreement for cooperation between the Hapoel and Maccabi sports organizations was initialled here last night by Mr. Mordecai Ben Dor, on behalf of Maccabi, and Mr. Yitzhak Ben Zvi, for Hapoel. A single application for admittance to the next Olympics may now be sent in the name of all Israel sports clubs. The request has every chance of being accepted.

It is hoped that the agreement will be signed formally by the executives of both clubs within the next few days. The combined Israel application to the Olympic Committee will then be taken to Stockholm for presentation to the Olympic Games President by Dr. A. Nissan, Israel's Minister to Scandinavia. Dr. Nissan was instrumental in mediating between the two sports clubs and in getting them to come to an agreement.

The agreement calls for the establishment of a ten-man committee, five members from each club, with Dr. P. Rosen, former Minister of Justice, as adjudicator in the event of any dispute. The members have not yet been named.

Till now, only the Israel Football Federation has spoken for all local sports clubs and has represented this country in negotiations abroad. In the future, all local sports organizations working within the new central body, will negotiate as a unit with other countries, so that all will have an equal opportunity to participate in events abroad in the name of Israel.

Maccabi Veterans

About 400 Maccabi veterans of World War II met at Zichron Ya'acov last night to commemorate the 10th anniversary on their enlistment into the British Army.

They were addressed by Sgan-Aluf Z. Avner, who was one of their group. A book telling the story of the Maccabi Battalion is to be published, it was decided.

"Gave Him Money For Expenses"

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — "Police Officer Kenet kept asking me for expenses so I finally gave him IL.100," Shamai Tennenbaum, 60, a Tel Aviv gold dealer and merchant charged with bribery, told the District Court here today during five hours of continuous testimony. The accused broke down from nervous exhaustion several times during the course of his testimony.

Tennenbaum had been charged with illegal currency transactions and, according to police, tried to bribe Mr. I. Kenet, of the Economic Department, so that he should not prevent his obtaining an exit visa. He had already obtained an exit visa upon doctor's recommendations that he needed to recuperate in a Swiss sanitorium. Tennenbaum testified today. He was in danger of losing it, because of the charges pending against him.

After two meetings in a Tel Aviv cafe, he handed IL.100 to Kenet and was immediately arrested by a plainclothesman who had been waiting by prearrangement with Mr. Kenet.

The accused said that he came to Israel in 1947 and transferred $40,000 from England where he had been a manufacturer. "Officer Kenet removed all my money and gold from my safe in the Anglo-Palestine Bank," Tennenbaum cried in the course of his evidence.

NO MEAT IN J'LEM

The week's meat ration of 100 grams has not been distributed in Jerusalem because of a strike by 20 porgers which began yesterday. They demand two-and-a-half prutot more per kilogram of meat that they handle. The Jerusalem butchers announced that they would not pay the sum, since the Government has refused to permit the increase to be passed on to consumers.

U.S. Asked Soviet Help in Korea

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The State Department has announced that the U.S. appealed to Soviet Russia on October 5 to help bring about "a realistic peace agreement" in Korea.

The approach was made by the U.S. Ambassador in Moscow, Admiral Alan Kirk.

The response was a lengthy statement by the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vishinsky, blaming the U.S. for failure to agree on armistice terms and describing as "insincere" Admiral Kirk's assurances that America had "no aggressive designs" on the Soviet Union.

A State Department spokesman last night described the Russian statement as "propaganda in contrast to the sincerity of the American moves." Admiral Kirk had told M. Vyshinsky "orally" that the armistice developments were "incomprehensible" in the light of assurances which Russia gave last June that Moscow favoured a military armistice which would include a cease-fire and would not involve any political or territorial matters.

Admiral Kirk had said that the U.N. Command was "surprised and disappointed" by the insistence of the Communist negotiators upon an armistice line at the 38th parallel. He said the U.N. had no intention of making political decisions with representatives of the Chinese "volunteers" and "of the North Korean regime, which enjoys no international status."

In London today, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain fully supported the U.S. approach to Moscow on ending the Korean war.

Helicopter Dazzles Haifa Crowd

HAIFA, Thursday. — A breathtaking demonstration by a glider spinning in the air, formation flying by training planes, chemical spraying from the air, and a stunt by an Air Force helicopter thrilled about 2,000 people here at an air display by the Israel Flying Club today.

Many Haifa citizens for the first time saw a helicopter going through its paces, rising vertically, standing still in the air, turning round itself and flying sideways. The Mayor, Mr. A. Hushi, was taken for a ride in the plane, and for seven minutes was flown in every direction to the crowd's delight. The Flying Club have 2,000 members in all parts of the country, in town, village and kibbutz and serve as a greenhouse for future pilots of of the Air Force. Training lasts three years, starting with the building of model planes and ending with piloting of light models.

Mr. Hushi, closing the display, said that the Jewish people were now conquering the air instead of being "Luftmenschen," as in the past.

Shops Must Record Textile Sales

Most textile sales must now be recorded in the clothing ration book of the purchaser, according to an order issued by the Textile and Leather Division of the Ministry of Trade and Industry yesterday.

Included in the order are underwear, socks, nylon stockings. Each sale is to be recorded in the purchaser's book together with the date of sale, price and number of ration points involved.

The retailer, moreover, must record each item sold, as well as the name, address and identity card number of the consumer and forward the list to the district branch of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

TEXTILES. — A new Jordan textile plant, disposing over 1 million dinars of capital, will be established in Amman, NEARS reports.

Fish Rain From Greek Heavens

SALONIKA, Thursday (Reuter). — Experts have left here for the village of Alona in the Florina area of the Greek-Yugoslav border to investigate peasants' stories of thousands of fish raining from the sky 1,000 kms. from the sea.

Excited peasants near Alona say that 20 acres of land were covered with sardines and other small fish after a "supernatural" storm.

Adenauer Admits Nazis in Gov't

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer admitted to the Bundestag last night that 134 members of West Germany's Ministry of Foreign Affairs are former members of the Nazi Party, and 130 officials of the organization served in the ministry's counterpart under the Nazis, the New York "Times" reported from Bonn.

The remaining 249 members of the Ministry had not been Nazis, he said.

The admission was wrung from the Chancellor in a seven-hour debate on the budget for the Foreign Ministry, over which he presides. The Chancellor declared he was "deeply shocked" by some of the charges levelled at the ministry and his conduct of its affairs.

Socialist speaker Mr. Gerhardt Luetkens and Mr. Erich Ellenhauer led the attack on the structure and policy of the Foreign Ministry. It was their charges that the ministry is being run by Nazis and reactionary veterans that forced Mr. Adenauer into his statistical review of the ministry's composition.

Senate Aid Bill Cut Also Affects Israel

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — The Senate Appropriations Committee slashed five per cent from the economic and military aid for Israel yesterday, in keeping with its five per cent reduction on every item of the Foreign Aid Bill, reported yesterday.

As the bill stands, Israel will receive $64.95 million, less five per cent, and certain military aid, correspondingly reduced. The bill now goes before the Senate.

The "Washington Post" today said the Senate Appropriations Committee's recommendation nevertheless to allocate $100m. to Spain "is a piece of mischief which can only cause wonder whether the U.S. considers Spain more important than the rest of the world."

BOAC Considering Use Of Lydda Airfield

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Lydda airfield is now being considered as an alternative landing field for planes of the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

The B.O.A.C. is considering diverting services from Egypt if the situation there deteriorates, it was stated here today. The services affected would be from Europe through Cairo to India, the Far East and Australia, and the airline has 19 flights touching down at Cairo each week.

Alternate routes by-passing Cairo — through Beirut, Damascus, Nicosia and Lydda — are being discussed.

PAPERS CLOSED

The Jordan Government yesterday decided to suspend two Old City opposition weeklies, the "A-Sareeh" and "A-Shabab," for a period of six months.

Dock Strikes Grip U.S. Water Fronts

NEW YORK, Thursday (AP). — Wildcat dock strikers tightened their grip on New York piers today as rumbling of possible violence spread along the water fronts here and on the West Coast.

Apparently beyond the control of the Union leaders, the strikes spread to more docks in Brooklyn and virtually numbed the entire Hudson River waterfront, on New York's west side. Vital defence and commercial shipping is severely crippled.

In San Francisco a smouldering labour dispute threatened that city's waterfront with its biggest battle since the bloody dock strikes of 1934.

The trouble appeared to be largely a struggle between New York's Joseph Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, and the West Coast's Harry Bridges, President of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union.

Ryan announced that he was launching a drive to wrest control of the Pacific coast stevedores from Bridges, his bitter left-wing rival. Other disputes also plague the San Francisco waterfront.

Tunis Leader Hailed On Paris Arrival

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Cries of "Long live Tunisia, Chenik and Boruguiba!" (Tunisian nationalist leader) greeted the Tunisian Prime Minister, Mohammed Chenik, when he arrived here tonight for talks with the French government.

Mohamed Chenik told crowds of Tunisian students, who presented him with bouquets on arrival, that the gap between Tunisian and French plans for Tunisia was "not so big."

The Premier said he hoped the result of his talks would be "the end in Tunisia of direct (French) administration...." both unanimously condemned and open to misunderstanding.

"My mission will be to emphasize the similarity between French and Tunisian points of view," he added.

South African Wins Nobel Peace Prize

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (UP). — Dr. Max Thailer of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, won the 1951 Nobel Peace Prize for Medicine today for his research aimed at practically eradicating yellow fever.

The 52-year-old South African scientist receives a cash prize of $32,357 and the distinction of the year's most coveted medical award.

ENVOY. — Sir Alvary Gascoigne, Britain's new Ambassador to the Soviet Union, left in a Royal Air Force plane for Moscow yesterday. He succeeds Sir David Kelly, who retired last month.

EUROPEAN FURNITURE
Luxurious Louvre tablecloths. Pianos. "Lincoges" & "Rosenthal" china, gifts.
"Signon"
61 Rehov Herzl, Haifa

Cables in Brief

GRENADE. — A hand grenade was exploded outside the Communist Party's central headquarters in Brussels yesterday, causing superficial damage.

DEPARTURE. — General Lawton Collins, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, has left Yugoslavia after a five-day visit.

REGIONS. — General Chen Cheng, Premier of Nationalist China, announced his resignation at a cabinet meeting in Taipeh, Formosa, yesterday.

Action Against 'Eshed' To Be Decided Next Week

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The question whether the Histadrut Executive was to take action against "Eshed" for interfering with the Hamekasher Beersheba line was raised at today's meeting of the Executive's Central Committee and will be decided next week. The offenders have agreed to cease using force.

"Eshed" has appealed against a Histadrut decision that the Jerusalem-Beersheba line is to be exploited by a special company created for that purpose by "Eshed" and Hamekasher, it was learned yesterday.

The question of strike and lockout money in the metal industry strike in February, which has not yet been settled, is to be decided one way or another within three weeks, the Central Committee ruled today. A small committee to meet with the Manufacturers' Association on this matter was elected. Under the original agreement in February, Mr. A. Shenkar and Mr. L. Eshkol were to find a solution, but until now they have failed to find common ground.

Trade and Industry Ministry Reorganized

The Ministry of Trade and Industry will be divided into three separate Divisions — Trade, Industry and Food — it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday. Each Division will probably have its own director, responsible only to the Minister.

Mr. Yehezkiel Yehezkieli has been appointed Secretary-General of the Ministry, it was learned yesterday.

REMEMBER
ESSO
QUALITY
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
ESSO OIL CO., INC.

Personal Notices

ELIEZER and BATYA MARSHAK
are happy to announce the birth of a
SON
on Friday, October 12, at the Assutah Hospital, Tel Aviv.

CHAVA GAFNI — DR. SHOLOM J. KAHN
Married
October 11, 1951 — Jerusalem.

Haifa Cinemas

From Sat. Oct. 20

MAY CINEMA — Tel. 2256
4 IN A JEEP
with
Joseph Yadin—Vivica Lindfors

EN DOR — Tel. 3421
Sixth and last week
SAMSON AND DELILAH
Hedy Lamarr — Victor Mature

MORIAH — Tel. 4779
Second Week
THE WONDERMAN
Technicolor with Danny Kaye

OHAH — Tel. 4017
ISRAEL PREMIERE
"I'LL GET BY"
Technicolor
June Haver — Gloria DeHaven

AMPHITHEATRE — Tel. 4018
Eighth and last Week
GONE WITH THE WIND
Vivien Leigh — Clark Gable

ORION — Tel. 4020
SADDLE TRAMP
Joel McCrea—Wanda Hendrix

ARMON — Tel. 4242
THE GOOD HUMOUR MAN
Jack Carson — Lola Albright

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Weekdays 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY — 5th Week
JULIEN DUVIVIER'S
AU ROYAUME DES CIEUX
(The Kingdom of Heaven).
English sub-titles.

EDEN — Winter Hall
following the success of Hamlet, we are proud to present
MACBETH
by William Shakespeare starring Orson Welles.

ESTHER — Second Week Air Conditioned
Somerset Maugham's great novel
QUARTET
with Mai Zetterling, Francoise Rosay.

MIGDALOR — 6th week
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
OUR VERY OWN

ORION — 4th Week
BURT LANCASTER—VIRGINIA MAYO
in the exciting adventures
The FLAME and the ARROW
Colour by Technicolor
No complimentary tickets.
A Warner Bros. production
5 performances daily: at 11 a.m., 3, 5, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
Today at 3.30 p.m.: The Flame and the Arrow

MOGRABI — 2nd week
Their newest and funniest by far!
Abbott and Costello
IN THE FOREIGN LEGION

OPHIR — 2nd Week
ROBERT DONAT, ROSALIND RUSSELL
in A. Cronin's
THE CITADEL
M.G.M. picture.
Daily at 3.20, 7, 9 p.m.

SHDEROTH
ERROL FLYNN
The ADVENTURES of DON JUAN
Today at 11 a.m. "Charlie Chaplin's Festival."
At 3.30 p.m. "Adventures of Don Juan."

TAMAR — 5th week
Evenings only
SEPTEMBER AFFAIR
(It happened in Capri)
JOSEPH COTTEN — JOAN FONTAINE
A Paramount Picture
Two shows: 7.15, 9.15
Sunday Oct. 21 and during the following week day time only!
"Perils of Pauline"
Today only:
"Gringalet"

Jerusalem Cinemas

Starting Saturday, Oct. 20

★ ARNON CINEMA ★
Glenn FORD — William HOLDEN — Ellen DREW
in a stirring adventure and romance in beautiful Technicolor
The Man from Colorado
Sat. 7 — 9 p.m. Weekdays 3.30—7—9 p.m. Today at 10.30 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.
1. Challenge to Lassie
2. Ambush

★ EDEN Tel. 3829 ★
Second Week
You'll see more of Esther WILLIAMS than you ever saw before!
Also Van JOHNSON, John LUND in
DUCHESS OF IDAHO
M.G.M.'s singing, dancing technicolor
Weekdays at 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m. also today and Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

★ EDISON Tel. 4056 ★
Sat. and Mon. at 7 p.m. only
Sunday at 10.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.
Tues. at 10.30 a.m. 3.30 & 7 p.m.
Wed. & Thurs. at 3.30 & 7 p.m.
The true story of Jim Corbett India's greatest hunter, that electrified 30,000,000 readers now on the screen in an unforgettable drama, full of excitement:
Man Eater of Kumaon
with Sabu — Joanne Page, Morris Carnovsky and a cast of thousands
Today at 3 p.m. Song of Scheherazade 10.30 a.m. Dance Until Dawn in Hebrew with additional 5 Technicolor cartoons

★ ORION Tel. 2914 ★
An intense and forceful drama of passions and prejudices!
PINKY
Starring: Jean GRAIN, Ethel BARRYMORE — William LUNDIGAN.
Sat. 2 perfs. at 7 & 9 p.m.
Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

★ STUDIO Tel. 4055 ★
Sat. & Monday at 7 & 9 p.m.
Sunday at 10.30 a.m., & 3 p.m.
Tues. at 10.30 a.m., 3, 5, 7 & 9 p.m. (5 perfs.), Wed. & Thurs. at 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m. only
Second WEEK
of the most delightful fantasy the screen has ever presented
The Wizard of Oz
in glorious technicolor with Judy Garland—Frank Morgan
IT'S A GRAND FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT
Also today at 10.30 a.m & 3 p.m.

★ Y.M.C.A. Jerusalem ★
Today at 4 p.m.
Tomorrow at 7 & 9 p.m.
Robert Walker — Jean Leslie in M.G.M.'s funniest comedy ever made of home sweet home!
THE SKIPPER SURPRISED HIS WIFE
with Edward Arnold — Leon Ames — Jan Sterling
Special reduced prices for soldiers and children. Bookings in advance at Box Office today from 3—6 p.m.

★ SEMADAR ★
Saturday only at 7 & 9 p.m.
HOLD THAT BLONDE
with Veronica Lake
Monday only at 7 & 9 p.m.
The famous Italian film
MAMA
with Benyamin Gigli
From Tues. Oct. 23 and weekend
Two films on one ticket.
1. Hold that Blonde at 7 p.m.
2. Mama at 9 p.m.

★ ZION HALL ★
Betty Grable — Cesar Romero
in
the uproarious action-filled comedy
in technicolor
Beautiful Blonde From Bashful Bend
Saturday: 7 & 9 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.

★ TEL OR Tel. 5555 ★
Second Week
DANNY KAYE
in a festival of colourful romantic escapades
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
Saturday: 7 & 9 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
also today at 11 a.m. & 3.30 p.m.

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PUBLIC HEALTH PORTENTS

FROM a health point of view, Israel is "on the edge of a volcano," stated Dr. Karl Evang, Norway's Surgeon General and Director of the Public Health Unit sponsored by the U.N. World Health Organization and the Unitarian Service Committee of America which has just concluded a four-week visit to this country. Reports already published during the mission's stay here as well as the farewell messages given on another page today make it abundantly clear that this enterprise has been of exceptional importance for the future of our health services. Not only are its twelve members outstanding authorities in their respective fields, but their visits to numerous hospitals and settlements throughout the country as well as their lectures, demonstrations and consultations with local specialists cannot fail to bear fruit, if the necessary lessons are drawn in all quarters concerned. In part these lessons will naturally bear on more technical problems of therapeutical methods, but some of the more general findings of the mission are of vital importance beyond the medical profession.

In the first place, the present health services appear to be in need of overhaul. While the mission was unanimous in praising the work done by doctors, nurses and the various public and semi-public authorities in the face of the tremendous problems raised through mass immigration as "an outstanding achievement in the history of public health," the opinion seems to have prevailed that duplication and even confusion are the result of separate health services maintained by Government, Municipalities, Hadassah, and the Trade Unions. The Health Ministry should be given the authority and the budget to enable it to take the initiative in the coordination of these various services.

Similarly, the question of medical equipment and supplies should receive more attention and higher priority. Such elementary articles as cottonwool, sticking plaster, or ordinary and elastic bandages ought not to be allowed to become scarce as they were a few months ago. The shortage of foodstuffs is, of course, much more in the public eye, but the harm done by an even temporary interruption in the flow of medical supplies is incalculable and must be avoided at all costs.

Preventive medicine, too, seems to have played a considerable part in the deliberations. In this sphere, education of the public through frequent popular broadcasts and other channels of information is of the utmost importance. It is symptomatic that a large and important conference of collective settlements will be held in the Jordan valley this weekend, in disregard of an official warning of the danger of tropical malaria in that particular region. It is not generally realised that disease and malnutrition claim more victims than wars. If the international mission had achieved nothing else, it would have deserved the gratitude of the people of Israel for having pointed quite frankly to the danger signals of the present situation and the high priority that should be accorded to the needs of the country's health services.

Kfar Malal Gets JNF Flag

Hundreds of schoolchildren from all parts of the country yesterday took part in a colourful ceremony in the Jewish Agency courtyard in Jerusalem at which the Kfar Malal School was awarded the Jewish National Fund Flag for outstanding work on behalf of the Fund during the past year.

Lined up in groups in the courtyard the children also heard Dr. B. Ben Yehuda, Director General of the Ministry of Education, stress the importance of the Fund's activities. He then awarded certificates to the schools who received honourable mention. These were the elementary schools at Afikim, Hadera, Pardess Hanna, Rehovot, Tel Mond and the Herzlia Secondary School in Tel Aviv.

Mr. A. Shapiro, Secretary of the Teachers' Council of the J.N.F., accepted the flag from the Kibbutz Gevra school group, who won the award last year and presented it to the Kfar Malal children. A large number of children, representing about a dozen schools, later participated in a Shmoni Pantsal on the stage set up in front of the main entrance to the Jewish Agency.

U.S. SHORT SIGHT AND FORESIGHT

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

WASHINGTON. —

AT long last the Mutual Security Programme, which provides military and economic assistance for the free world during the current financial year, has been signed by President Truman, after a protracted, bitter journey through Congress.

The Bill, which has been in the legislative mill since late spring, has finally been agreed upon by both Houses at a figure of $7,208,400,000 —just about $1,000,000,000 less than the Administration asked for. Of this, nearly one and a half thousand million is for economic aid, two-thirds of which is for Europe and the rest for the Middle East and South-East Asia, and six thousand million is for military aid.

The administration backed up by General Eisenhower has never ceased to warn Senators and Congressmen that the sum which they have permitted for economic aid is too small to enable the U.S. to provide sufficient support for the economies of her allies. This warning has just been repeated by Secretary of Defence, Mr. Robert Lovett, in evidence before the House Appropriations Committee which handles the grants. But it has been clear for the last two months that this is all the Administration will get, and it has resigned itself to making the sum allotted go as far as possible.

The whole handling of the Mutual Security Programme has been a sorry affair, and there is great relief in Washington that the controversy between Congress and the Administration has been laid to rest. It was originally presented to Congress by the Administration with a somewhat high-handed "sign-on-the-dotted-line" attitude, and its military and economic provisions rolled into one. This came up against Congress' natural desire to assert its own authority and reluctance of legislators, in an election year, to lay themselves open to a charge of spending money on foreigners.

New U.S. Agency

Probably the best thing that has come out of the discussions is the decision to create one central office, the Mutual Security Agency, to handle the spending of foreign economic aid and to coordinate this with military overseas expenditure of the State Department. President Truman's appointment of Mr. Averell Harriman to this new post of Mutual Security Director is a good one, for not only has he experience of working among the more astral levels of U.S. policy coordination, but is at present, as chairman of the temporary 12-man committee of NATO, working on the problem of keeping military and economic programmes in step.

The U.S. Congress is often presented as a collection of ignorant, penny-pinching men who would never have given leadership to the world except for the needling of more high-minded, far-sighted men in the Administration. Indeed Congress does contain ignorant men and reactionary men. But it is not the whole truth. There are a number of men, both Democrats and Republicans, who have an internationalist outlook and by no means take their cue from State Department experts.

Buried among the more exciting news of the past days are two events which illustrate this. The first is a decision to introduce a Bill to set up a bi-partisan commission to study forms of closer cooperation between the U.S. and other nations of the North Atlantic Treaty. The Commission would resemble a British Royal Commission with 12 members, the President, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House each appointing four members, two of whom would be private citizens.

International Aims

Senators Gillette of Idaho and Sparkman of Alabama, two leaders of internationalist opinion in the Senate, have sponsored the Bill, and there is no doubt that what they have in mind is some form of closer international organization, including some pooling of sovereignty, between the North Atlantic nations. This is in accordance with Article II of the Treaty, which emphasizes that NATO is more than merely a military alliance, but goes far further than the Administration and in particular the State Department has ever been prepared to go.

The second is a resolution, passed in the Senate, calling for a committee of seven members each from the Senate and the House to meet next month with a delegation from the Council of Europe so that Parliamentarians rather than diplomats and officials may discuss how Europe and the U.S. may be brought more closely together.

It is impossible to predict how much either the Commission or the committee will achieve even if they survive translation from the Senate and gain the less predictable support of the House. But the fact that they have been proposed shows that new, constructive ideas do not germinate only in the Administration, and that although a majority of Congress has displayed in its treatment of the Mutual Security programme what most people would regard as a short-sighted attitude there are men there fully alive to the importance of bringing the U.S. into closer relation with her allies.

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THE GAMBLER'S GRAB

Home At The 'Shikun'

By BEN FOREMAN

THE ugly little mud-pie houses of the Army *Shikun* in Kiryat Haim line the beach in the Haifa Bay area in long uniform rows. The streets have unimaginative names like: Samech, Vav, number 8 or 9. Between the oblong buildings lines of washing flap in the breeze and Army wives scuff through the sand to and from the grocery store.

But on Friday nights, Saturdays and holidays the men are home on liberty. Hammers pound, sprinkler systems work, shovels scrape the sand and the little block houses are transformed into homes.

The settlers explain "First you build a fence, then you plant a garden, then a lawn, a front walk, and a porch...." A resident in Kiryat Haim is judged by his neighbours by the size of his *Mirpeset*, and the front porches reflect a scale of social grading; some are plain and open, made of simple cement blocks and cement, others are covered with vines, and still others roofed with tiles.

Building materials are gathered from many sources. Recently the community committee arranged for each settler to receive five sacks of scarce cement for only IL.3.500 the lot! But the residents hardly wait for such windfalls, they scour the beach for jetsam which floats in from the Haifa Port, and construct picket fences and chicken hatches from the discarded wood.

They protect their gardens with barbed wire from the old anti-invasion installations the British laid along the shore. And shipping cases make fine sand boxes and swings for children.

Tourist Centre

Under their busy hands gardens, planted in the fine white sand, yield surprising results. Given sufficient water, the settlers report bumper tomato and onion crops. Grass and flowers, they say, grow in no time.

"Good neighbours" is the Kiryat Haim slogan. Most of the community members not only share the experience and pride common to home owners but the men, all veterans of the War of Liberation and members of the Regular Army, come from a fairly homogeneous background. They share their baby-sitting tasks, and refrigerators are almost communal property. At house warmings, talk is mostly about the Army, babies and the Shikun.

The Shikun is going to have a park, they say, and a school, and a Cafe... The Shikun has a fine beach.. and abroad is going to be built from Acre which will make it an important tourist centre...

Tiny Units

Each tiny two room unit—foyer, kitchen and bathroom—represents an investment of IL.1,400 of which each settler has paid IL.400 down (through an Army loan) and the balance is due in IL.9 monthly instalments.

The residents of the shikun are of varied types and backgrounds. Misha is one of the interesting residents. His personal history includes the Russian and Polish Armies, a bomb in the British Embassy in Rome, the tragic Altalena, and then two years of service as an officer aboard the *S.S. Haganah*. Now he is turning his energies towards building his home, and he and his wife spend all their free time puttering about their yard planting and building. Most Saturday nights they dress up to go to the cinema — Misha in his white officer's uniform. Occasionally they sit at home and enjoy the feeling of peace and possession. Sometimes they walk along the beach and Misha smokes, and they talk about the new lemon tree they are planting and for Misha the sound of guns seems very far away.

SITTING ON THE FENCE

By NATHANIEL GUBBINS

I DOUBT if Joe Stalin reads either the original Old Moore's Almanack or his shameless imitator Old Moore Gubbins.

He is therefore living in a fool's paradise because the original Old Moore's Almanack for 1952 says "it is more than a probability" that Joe will die next May.

The original Old Moore bases his prediction on the fact that "the full moon of May 9 is falling into Scorpio," which sounds bad enough to cause almost anything.

But Old Moore Gubbins, who knows nothing about these matters, thinks Joe, already reported unwell, might drop off the hooks in May because he is not in touch with modern health hygiene.

For instance, if he had read this column last week about lying almost upside-down on ironing boards "to look younger and live longer" he might have tightened up those sagging abdominal muscles and felt years younger — if he didn't have a fit first.

If he had read the simple truth from American dieticians that "fat men are fat because they eat too much," or that alcohol burns up the body's store of Vitamin B, he would lay off some of those all-night caviar and vodka parties and go on a strict diet of wheat germ, black treacle and dried brewer's yeast, all rich in vitamins from A to Z.

Because he shuts himself up in the Kremlin reading nothing but his own articles in Pravda he probably doesn't know that white bread is a slow poison, that coffee turns your hair grey, that a fried sausage can kill you stone dead if you have a weak heart; and that the only foods that will keep you hale and hearty at 100 are apple peelings and potato skins, rich in Vitamin C.

But if he should wake up one day and learn the wonderful truth from the West he might get to know about Vitamin E, which is supposed to turn even great-grandfathers into bridegrooms.

Then Mrs. Stalin will be divorced, there will be a state wedding to a young bride in Moscow and poor old Joe, at his age and in his state of health, will be finished off long before next May.

If so, a happy Christmas to you all.

Gubbins Hits Out

According to a report from Scarborough "Mr. Aneurin Bevan slapped Mr. Attlee on the back at midnight and told him a funny story. Mr. Attlee smiled faintly and went upstairs to bed.

"At midnight" are the operative words in this gruesome little tale.

Those who have suffered such assaults know how painful and depressing they can be at any time.

But at midnight after a party, when the long evening is done, when your tummy is full and happy, when the affairs of the day are misty memories, when you are looking forward to a white bed and cool sheets, and think all the thumps and corny cracks are over, a shattering, unexpected blow between the shoulders followed by an unfunny story are more than any man should be asked to bear.

Mr. Attlee, judging by character sketches, is not unlike his Uncle Nat in some respects. That is to say, he is tolerant, patient, and prepared to puff up with almost anything for the sake of peace.

But there comes a time when such people are tried too much.

As a guide to future behaviour in similar circumstances Mr. Attlee might like to know that his uncle was once tormented by a man who was not only a back slapper and teller of bad jokes, but a rib nudger and a poker of bony forefingers into soft underbellies.

The torture had gone on for hours and it was nearing midnight in a blacked-out street. The last unfunny story had been told, and nothing might have happened if the bony forefinger had not shot out for a parting dig into a stomach already bruised and outraged.

It was then that Mr. Attlee's uncle, who is no Sugar Ray Robinson, and is normally as aggressive as a doped elephant, lashed out at the tormenter and toppled him onto the roadway.

A passing bus just missed him, unfortunately.

Readers' Letters

SUDAN'S PREFERENCE

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Having served as an official in the Sudan Government over six years ago, and having had direct contact with native officials belonging to the more educated classes, I would, by no means, conclude that it is the aim of the Sudanese people to unite with Egypt. As a Palestinian Jew whose fate it was to serve there during World War II, I arrived after a short stay in Egypt imbued with obvious prejudices against British colonial administration. After my experiences in Egypt, however, I found the Sudan a well-administered country, free of disease and corruption. After three months in Egypt, this was an encouraging contrast.

Though a condominium, jointly administered by Egypt and Britain, the British rule the country in practice no doubt to the good of the Sudanese. The Egyptians were free, I was told, to send officials to the Sudan but there was no desire on the part of Egyptian civil servants to leave the gay life of Cairo and Alexandria in order to serve in a difficult, tropical climate.

The Sudanese are well aware of the benefits of the British administration. They do not love the British but they respect them. They neither love nor respect the Egyptians with whom they have practically no contact. Apart from a small group favouring union with Egypt, most other political parties either demand immediate independence or the continuation of the present regime, aiming at ultimate independence. Until that time comes, the Sudanese people are definitely not prepared to exchange their British overlords for Egyptians. From the first, they can at least learn how to run Government machinery, while the latter will bring only ruin and misery to their country.

Yous etc.,
M. S. GELLER

Jerusalem, October 17.

CLOTHING POINTS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — In reply to "Bureaucracy and Blackmarket" published on September 25, I beg to state that instructions have been given by the Director of the Textiles and Leatherwear Division specifying the procedure to be followed when applications are made for the issue of new clothing and shoe points in cases of loss or destruction.

The instructions provide that a person whose clothing and shoe ration book has been lost or destroyed may apply to the Director of the District Office of the Ministry of Trade and Industry in the region in which he is permanently resident, in order to be issued with a new book.

The applicant must attach to his application an affidavit as to the circumstances of the loss and a certificate from the police to the effect that the loss of the ration book was duly reported to them and the circumstances suitably investigated by them.

Each case will be examined by an official, designated by the Director of the Textiles and Leatherwear Division and empowered to approve if he is satisfied as to the genuineness of the claim.

A fee of 250 prutot is payable to the District Office of the Ministry on receipt of the new ration book.

In the light of the foregoing, may I invite Mr. Ch. Ataron to contact again the Textiles and Leatherwear Division of our Ministry, Palace Building, Mamilla Rd., Jerusalem.

Yours etc.
Dr. M. LIWNI
Ministry of Trade and Industry

Jerusalem, Oct. 4.

DRUGS FROM U.S.

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Permit me to voice both protest and disgust at the advertisements of the "Overseas Pharmaceutical Company" of Haifa, which undertakes to supply vital drugs from the US—if these are paid for in dollars, to be supplied by willing relatives. What we really need here now is a firm prepared to supply the necessary American relatives in order that the Government may be relieved entirely of the responsibility for the health of the population. It is bad enough that American relatives have become partly responsible for our daily menu. Many of us are able, however, to remain strong and healthy without asking for parcels. But lack of health due to lack of essential drugs is something else. Surely this ought to be the concern of the Government and not of commercial firms.

Yours etc,
O. W.

Nathanya, October 14.

HAIFA ART NOTES

The Ordinary and Extraordinary

ELIEZER and Reuven Donat are exhibiting their water-colours at Goldman & Neufeld's, Hadar Hacarmel. Taking Reuven Donat's work first one finds, among some very ordinary pictures, a trend which raises others to a quite different standard. The artist seems to require a central perpendicular motif on which to base his design and eliminate superfluity. The best example is "Still Life" (No. 7). On a table stands a vase holding a few slender flowers while at the side two small figurines counter-balance any over-austerity, the whole being reflected in the polished surface. In similar style but heavier in effect is "Tree" (No. 5), almost fanciful in colour. The focal point is the purplish tree trunk surmounted by foliage and blossom, its centre yellow and topped by blue shading into green. Reuven Donat possesses a delicate colour sense which creates the atmosphere of "Sea Shore" (No. 2), with its curved beach, pale yellow sand backed by green bushes and a blue sea to purple hills beyond; the two bathers suit the composition.

Eliezer Donat's colours are louder. He does not seem to command his subjects with ease. It is difficult to see the significance of the yellow figure in "Yellow Jar" (No. 20). His landscapes are pleasant when they deal with sun and shade ("Lane on the Mountain" (No. 27). It is a pity that the six small abstract studies are so banal because this painter may have qualities that would allow him to do abstract work. I refer to the criss-cross of the tree branches in "Sun in the Wood" (No. 22). "Kabri" (No. 28) is more interesting for the stark simplicity and clear lines of the water tower, posts and building.

Marc Chagall Exhibition

The Marc Chagall Exhibition is now in full swing at the new wing of the Haifa Town Hall. The conducted tours which form a great attraction since Chagall is, by any standard, a difficult painter for the uninitiated, are busy explaining the "why and wherefores."

The Chagall Exhibition has already been fully analyzed in *The Jerusalem Post* and it is unnecessary to say more than that the exhibits have been well displayed in Haifa. They have been hung so that each facet of Chagall's creativeness (paintings, book illustrations, pottery etc.) may be studied in its separate context. For the first time I appreciated the amount of spadework that Chagall put into his first Paris period (1910-14). One is apt to look upon this period as Cubist; but the pictures prove that the artist made many experiments, some of which were almost completely academic, before he finally arrived at his present style.

After the Chagall Exhibition, two storeys of the new wing will be turned over to the Haifa Museum of Ancient Art and the third will be devoted to modern art exhibitions, of which the first will be the Haifa Collective Show. The lighting is very good and the rooms are adequate. Haifa has, at long last, a permanent gallery in keeping with its needs.

H.

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Examination Refunds: 1947/48

The British Council is prepared to forward to the appropriate British examining bodies applications for the return of fees paid by Palestinian candidates during 1947/48 in respect of examinations which either did not take place, or which the candidates concerned were prevented from sitting for reasons beyond their control. All applications must be submitted in duplicate on forms obtainable from: The Education Officer,

THE BRITISH COUNCIL,

27 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv. No applications can be considered after January 20, 1952.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF HAIFA

MUNICIPAL NOTICE No. 90/51

The Municipal Corporation of Haifa, in agreement with the Central Competitions Committee of the Association of Engineers and Architects of Israel, hereby announces:

A COMPETITION

among Town Planners, Architects and Engineers in Israel for the

REPLANNING OF THE LOWER TOWN OF HAIFA

The Judges are:—

1. Mr. A. Akabia, Engineer,
2. Mr. R. Kaufmann, Engineer, Architect and Town Planner
3. Mr. M. Loeb, Engineer and Architect,
4. Mr. U. Shalon, Engineer,
5. Mr. A. Sharon, Engineer and Architect,
6. Mr. J.L.A. Watson, City Engineer of Haifa.

The Prizes:—

First Prize	IL.1,500
Second Prize	1,000
Third Prize	500
3 Purchases	350 each

Entries should be submitted by midday, March 17, 1952.

The detailed conditions of the Competition are obtainable against payment of IL.5 at the places specified hereafter:—

Haifa:— Accounting Section, Haifa Municipality, Haifa Branch of Association of Engineers and Architects.

Tel Aviv:— Tel Aviv Branch of Association of Engineers and Architects.

Jerusalem:— Jerusalem Branch of Association of Engineers and Architects.

ABA HUSHI
MAYOR.

Haifa, October 19, 1951.

POLITICIANS AVOID BRITAIN'S VITAL PROBLEMS

EMPTY PARTY MANIFESTOS

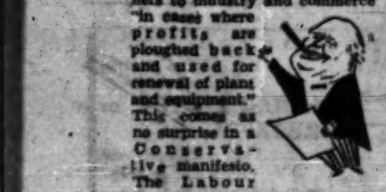
By PHILIP VERNON

LONDON. — THE Conservative Party has published its manifesto over Mr. Churchill's name. When one remembers that Mr. Attlee announced the date of the election only last month, this is a considerable achievement, which suggests that the Party machine is in good order.

There is nothing in the manifesto which surprises or shocks. Here are its specific proposals.

1. It proposes to cut all unnecessary Government expenditure.

2. It proposes to give tax reliefs to industry and commerce "in cases where profits are ploughed back and used for renewal of plant and equipment." This comes as no surprise in a Conservative manifesto. The Labour Party's attempt to make party capital out of it — "the Conservatives are the party of profiteers" — will be somewhat reduced by —



3. A further proposal to "set our face against the fortuitous rise in company profits because of the abnormal process of rearmament. We shall accordingly impose a form of Excess Profits Tax..." The main interest of this proposal is the absence of any reference to the Labour Government's suggestions for strict dividend limitation.

4. It proposes to strengthen the Monopolies Commission in its attempts to reduce the abuses of monopoly and "operations in restraint of trade."

5. It proposes to give housing "a priority second only to national defence. Our target remains 300,000 houses a year."

6. It argues that to "obtain more food, practical knowledge and business experience must be released to comb the world for greater supplies." The caution of these words is interesting. In their speeches during the last year, Conservatives have been unanimous in their outspoken denunciations of bulk-buying by the state. Now they are more wary, refusing to commit themselves.

7. It states that "food subsidies cannot be radically changed in present circumstances, but later we hope to simplify the system... to ensure that public money is spent on those who need help and not, as at present, upon all classes indiscriminately."

After their defeat in 1945, the Conservatives were thrown into confusion. The problem of finding a policy at once distinctively Conservative and yet likely to attract the electors troubled their leaders — and was not solved by the General Election of February 1950. On that occasion the Conservative manifesto read like a mild paraphrase of Socialist policy.

Since then the need for large-scale rearmament has produced an economic situation in which larger cuts in Government expenditure seem to offer the only way out. They must be cuts on a much larger scale than the purely administrative savings foreshadowed at the beginning of the Conservative manifesto. They imply a scaling down of the Welfare State.

Yet to advocate such a scaling-down demands more courage than a party can be expected to show at election time. The Conservatives therefore suggest the obvious way out: increased productivity. But independent observers are likely to point out that before incentives to increased productivity can be effective, the present inflationary situation must be tackled, and this involves precisely those cuts in Government expenditure which the Conservatives avow in their manifesto.

Labour Manifesto

In one respect the Labour manifesto is similar to that of the Conservatives: it contains a minimum of specific proposals. This can be most dramatically illustrated by quoting the paragraph of nationalization.

Nationalization, it should be noticed, is not mentioned by that name. Instead: "We shall take over concerns which fail the nation and start new public enterprises wherever this will serve the national interest."

Whatever the fate of the Labour Party at this election, it seems impossible that nationalization can ever again become a central feature of Labour Party policy. This development is in accordance with most of the "new thinking" which has been going on inside the Labour Party since the last election. The Fabian Society, which has again set itself the task of providing the Labour Party with a practical policy, has published a series of pamphlets, the burden of which is to transfer the emphasis from nationalization — i.e. substitution of state enterprise for private enterprise — to state direction of private enterprise — i.e. the provision of a framework within which private enterprise may be encouraged to work for the social good.

The Labour Party's election manifesto suggests that this changed emphasis will soon be accepted, implicitly if not explicitly, by the Party itself.

That, however, is looking a long way ahead. The manifesto is addressed to a more immediate task — that of winning the coming election. From this point of view, it is difficult to criticize or analyse — because it says little that is definite, and proposes nothing. The most obvious point on which to comment is its reliance on the record of the Labour Government.

The second most obvious point in the manifesto is the emphasis placed on the Government's striving for peace. This endeavour is compared unfavourably with the Conservatives' "Victorian imperialism and colonial exploitation." The Conservative's reaction in a crisis, it is stated, "is to threaten force. His narrow outlook is an obstacle to that world-wide cooperation which alone makes peace secure."

The third point which stands out is avoidance of the seriousness of Britain's economic position. It is clear that neither party intends to speak frankly to the electors. The real problems facing the country are not to be an issue at the election.

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World Congress Of Sephardim

By MEIR FAERBER

INTENSIVE preparations for the World Sephardic Congress, to assemble in Paris on November 3, are now nearing their end. Delegations are expected to attend from the U.S., Israel, Great Britain, France, and Sephardic communities from South America and a number of countries in Europe and Africa will also be represented. The key of representation is one delegate for every ten thousand members of a Sephardic community.

Negotiations for an appropriate representation of the Sephardic community in Israel have been completed. As a result, the Israel delegation at the conference will consist of 45 members; 15 will represent the Histadrut Haklalit (General Workers Union), 15 the Associations of Sephardic communities in Israel. The remaining third will consist of representatives of the Immigrants Associations in the country in which Sephardi Jews from Iraq, Kurdistan, Iran, Syria, Turkey, Egypt, Bulgaria, Greece, North Africa etc., are organized.

Third of Israel

At present, there are some 450,000 Sephardim in Israel. They constitute about one third of the total population. One year ago, Sephardim constituted about 28 per cent of the total population. The rise (an increase of almost one fifth) is characteristic for our ethnographical development this last year.

Of the one and a half million Sephardim, over one million are still living in the Diaspora, chiefly in Moslem countries. Over 200,000 Sephardim live in Western Hemisphere countries and Europe. Of these, some 55,000 Sephardim are living in the U.S., 50,000 in Argentina, 11,000 in Brazil, 8,000 in Mexico and over 4,000 in Cuba. Of Sephardim in Europe, 30,000 are living in France, 30,000 in Italy, 8,000 in Greece, some 5,000 in Rumania, 4,000 in Bulgaria, about 3,500 in Yugoslavia and 3,000 in Spain.

Almost all these Diaspora communities of Sephardim will be represented in Paris. The conference meets to discuss their problems and to give effect to a blue-print of reorganization. First and foremost task will be the creation of a permanent body to embrace the Sephardic communities throughout the Diaspora. This new international organization, tentatively named Sephardic Jewish World Union, will aim to establish permanent contact with the Jewish Agency and the Government of Israel for handling of problems of immigration and absorption of Sephardim. Co-operation with the World Jewish Congress with regard to the defence of Sephardim in countries where their existence is threatened is also to be discussed.

Finally the Congress will debate plans to raise the standard of living, reorganize relief and improve the cultural and educational level of Sephardic Jewish communities. W.J.A.

CLOSING THE RING (VII) WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS

Allies Back Syria Against French

Gen. de Gaulle's position had been strengthened by the adherence to his movement of many in Tunisia, now liberated, and in France, still in German hands. On May 30, 1942, he arrived in Algiers and negotiations to form a united Fighting French committee were begun between him and Gen. Giraud.

ON the afternoon of June 3 agreement was reached, and a French Committee of National Liberation was set up, which included Giraud and de Gaulle, Gens. Catroux and Georges, and certain members of the Gaullist Committee from London, which had been dissolved when de Gaulle left for North Africa.

But the wrangling did not cease. De Gaulle would not accept Giraud as Supreme Commander of the French forces. Giraud was anxious to keep the French Army of Syria and the Lebanon intact and clear of Free French influences. This attitude of de Gaulle on the question of military command exacerbated American dislike and distrust of him.

The Americans reached the point where they might refuse to recognize any provisional administrative body if they thought that de Gaulle would be the dominating influence which would affect the future of France after the war. It was essential to allay American fears on the military question and at the same time to keep in being the new Provisional Committee.

Gen. Giraud

The struggle for power between de Gaulle and Giraud went on unabated, and frequent clashes took place over both civil and military appointments. The fault did not lie always with de Gaulle, and there were unnecessary incidents over the liberation of Corsica, where Free French elements on the island had occupied Ajaccio on the night of September 13-14. Giraud ordered a French expedition to Corsica three days later, and the unfortunate disputes between his military commander and the de Gaullist leaders on the spot still further worsened relations.

Plans for summoning a provisional Consultative Assembly to broaden the basis of French administration, advanced during the month of October, Giraud's position steadily weakened. De Gaulle showed himself incomparably the more powerful personality.

Giraud Resigns

On Nov. 3 the Assembly met for the first time in Algiers. French political life was crystallizing into an embryo Government for the future. On November 8, one year exactly after the North African landings, Giraud resigned from the National Committee, but remained Commander-in-Chief of the French forces.

I hoped on my way through Cairo to the Teheran conference, to bring the rival Generals together myself at a review of the new French Army. My intention was frustrated by the rough and tragic behaviour of the Free French administration in Syria.

The formal independence of Syria and the Lebanon had been proclaimed by the Free French at the end of 1941. We had recognized these Republics, and Sir Edward Spears had been sent as British Minister in February 1942.

The elections in July and August, 1943, resulted in an overwhelming Nationalist expression in both Republics. The majorities demanded the complete revision of the Mandatory constitution. The weakness of the Free French administration led the local politicians, who had little faith in French promises of after-war independence, to strike.

On Oct. 7 the Lebanese Government proposed to abolish the French position in the Republic. A month later the Free French Committee in Algiers challenged the right of the Lebanese to act in this one-sided manner. Mr. Helleu, General Catroux's deputy, returned from Algiers to give orders for the arrest of the Lebanese President and most of the Ministers, thereby provoking disturbances, which led to bloodshed, particularly at Beirut.

French Action

The action taken by the French in Syria completely stultified the agreements we had made with the French and also with the Syrians and Lebanese. It was contrary to the Atlantic Charter and much else that we had declared. It seemed that the situation would be distorted throughout the whole of the Middle East and the Arab world, and also everywhere people would say, "What kind of a France is this which, while itself subjugated by the enemy, seeks to subjugate others?"

Accordingly I felt that the British and United States Governments should react strongly together. Already the character of the body we had recognized at Quebec had been totally altered by de Gaulle's complete assumption of power. But the outrages in the Levant were of a different character, and afforded full justification, with the support of world public opinion, for bringing the issue with de Gaulle to a head.

I was forced to give instructions to Gen. Wilson to be prepared if necessary to take over control of the Lebanon and to re-establish order with British troops. Happily this was not necessary. Gen. Catroux had arrived from Algiers on Nov. 16 to act as mediator, and on Nov. 22 the French authorities released the politicians under arrest, and protracted negotiations began for the ultimate independence of Syria and the Lebanon.

These incidents left their mark upon our relations with the Free French Committee and with Gen. de Gaulle.

Aegean Plan

Mr. Churchill hoped to use British forces still under the command of Gen. Maitland-Wilson in the Middle East for the capture of the Aegean islands — especially Rhodes and Cos, with their valuable airfields. This aim had been approved by the Quebec conference.

On September 22 Wilson reported his minimum and modest needs for an attack on Rhodes about October 20. Using the 10th Indian Division and part of an armoured brigade, he required only naval escorts and bombarding forces, three L.S.T.s (landing ships, tanks), a few M.T. (Motor transport) ships, a hospital ship, and enough transport aircraft to lift one parachute battalion.

I was greatly troubled at our inability to support the Aegean operations, and on September 25 I cabled to Gen. Eisenhower:

You will have seen the telegrams from the Commander-in-Chief Middle East about Rhodes. Rhodes is the key both to the Eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean. It will be a great disaster if the Germans are able to consolidate there. The requirements which the Middle East ask for are small...

The small aids needed seemed very little to ask from our American friends in order to gain the prize of Rhodes and thus retain Leros and retake Cos. The concessions which they had made to my unceasing pressure during the last three months had been rewarded by astounding success. Surely I was entitled to the very small aid which I required to supplement the British forces which were available for action in the Aegean, or had, with the approval of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, already been sent to dangerous positions.

The landing-craft for a single division, a few days' assistance from the main Allied Air Force, and Rhodes would be ours. The Germans, who had now regripped the situation, had moved many of their planes to the Aegean to frustrate the very purpose which I had in mind.

Roosevelt Says 'No'

Mr. Roosevelt's reply quenched my last hopes. All I could now do was to ask that the President's original negative message should not prevent a free discussion of the issue at the conference of Commanders-in-Chief. This was accorded for what it was worth.

At the critical moment of the conference information was received that Hitler had decided to reinforce his army in Italy and fight a main battle south of Rome. This tipped the scales against the small reinforcement required for the attack on Rhodes. Although I could understand how, in the altered situation, the opinion of the generals engaged in our Italian campaign had been affected, I remained — and remain—in my heart unconvinced that the capture of Rhodes could not have been fitted in. Nevertheless, with one of the sharpest pangs I suffered in the war, I submitted with the best grace possible.

Nothing was gained by all the over-caution. The capture of Rome proved to be eight months distant. Twenty times the quantity of shipping that would have helped to take Rhodes in a fortnight were employed throughout the autumn and winter to move the Anglo-American heavy bomber bases from Africa to Italy. Rhodes remained a thorn in our side. Turkey, witnessing the extraordinary inertia of the Allies near her shores, became much less forthcoming, and denied us her airfields.

AEGEAN SEA'S STRATEGIC ISLANDS

Leros Falls

The American Staff had enforced their view: the price had now to be paid by the British.

With the loss of Leros all our hopes in the Aegean were for the time being ended. We tried at once to evacuate the small garrisons in Samos and other islands, and to rescue survivors from Leros. Over a thousand British and Greek troops were brought off, as well as many friendly Italians and German prisoners, but our naval losses were again severe. Six destroyers and two submarines were sunk by aircraft or mine and four cruisers and four destroyers damaged. These trials were shared by the Greek Navy, which played a gallant part throughout.

The painful episodes of Rhodes and Leros constitute, happily on a small scale, the most acute difference I ever had with Gen Eisenhower. For many months, in the face of endless resistances, I had cleared the way for his successful campaign in Italy. Instead of only gaining Sardinia, we had established a large group of armies on the Italian mainland. Corsica was a bonus in our hands.

Gen. Charles DeGaulle

We had drawn an important part of the German reserves away from the decisive theatre. The Italian people and Government had come over to our side. Their Fleet was added to our own. Mussolini was a fugitive. The liberation of Rome seemed not far distant. Nineteen German divisions, abandoned by their Italian comrades, lay scattered throughout the Balkans, in which we had not used a thousand officers and men. The date of "Overlord" had not been decisively affected.

Of course when you are winning a war almost everything that happens can be claimed to be right and wise. It would, however, have been easy, but for pedantic denials in the minor sphere, to have added the control of the Aegean, and very likely the accession of Turkey, to all the fruits of the Italian campaign.

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New Citizens from Persia

By EUGENE KAMENKA

AT the rate of 2-3,000 a month, the Jews of Persian Kurdistan, of Teheran, Shiraz and Kermanshaw, and of small, scattered Persian villages and farms are coming to Israel. Within a year, over 30,000 will have arrived, and another community will be added to the varied pattern of the population.

The position of the 90-100,000 Jews of Persia is not critical, as was that of the Jews of Iraq, requiring immediate full-speed evacuation —but it is economically hopeless and physically insecure. Like the gentile community around them, Persian Jewry are divided into a few of the very rich and an overwhelming majority of the extremely poor. Some of these still carry on pitifully underpaid work as skilled carpet weavers in the world-famous centre of Kashan. A larger proportion were silk weavers, who found themselves out of work when cheap U.S. artificial silk became popular in Persia. Another section earned their living by selling wares to outlying farms, and have now found that rising anti-Jewish feeling in outlying districts made any attempt to continue work suicidal.

"Indescribable Conditions"

Mr. Baruch Duwdevani, head of the Middle Eastern section of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department, reviewing his recent trips to Persia, told this reporter that the conditions were "indescribable." In a small village, Zanzur, near the modern town of Shiraz and the ancient ruins of Persepolis, he found some 600 Jews, not one of them working. When he asked how they lived, they smiled and quoted the Bible: "leket shihicha uplitah" ("gleaning what is forgotten and left").

The Jewish communal structure in Persia, even for a Middle Eastern country, is remarkably poor. The cities have half-hearted communities, which count on little support from rich Jews, and are neither able nor willing to perform much charitable work. In the villages, in which almost half of Persian Jewry lives, there is no communal structure at all. Children know no Hebrew except the "Sh'ma' Yisrael" and even the Bible is not taught. Conversion to Islam is frequent in such communities—in Kengawar, for example, a community numbering 400 some 20 years ago has dwindled to 40 because of conversion.

Few Skilled Workers

The immigration from Persia will be a difficult one — producing few skilled workers and many frail, diseased persons. The death rate in Persia is high — the average life span somewhere between 45 and 50. "A Persian Jew of 45," said the doctor at Lydda, "is an old man, unfit for physical work. It is not so much that they are sick — there are few serious contagious diseases among those coming in — but they are worn out with hunger and anxiety."

However, among the first Persians to arrive are those from Persian Kurdistan, forming some 12,000 of whom 9,000 are already here: strong, able-bodied men, well suited for all forms of physical labour, many of them experienced and willing agricultural labourers. Jewish Agency officials feel they will be the easiest to integrate.

Until recently, relations between Persia and Israel in the matter of immigration have been excellent. There were no restrictions, except those on currency applying to all Persian citizens, and the Persian Government willingly opened its borders to facilitate the airlift from Iraq, by allowing them to cross freely into Persia and permitting the Jewish Agency to set up special camps in and near Teheran.

Lately, however, there has been ground for apprehension. Persia has closed her Consulate in Israel, and has supported the Arab Governments in moves aimed against Israel. With the Government of Premier Mossadeq, the power of Kashani, fanatical Mufti of Persia, has increased, and there seems no doubt that he still maintains unofficial contact with Haj Amin el Husseini, whom he last met at the World Moslem Conference in Karachi.

Nevertheless, officially there has been no change in Persia's policy towards Jewish emigration. "We will not disturb such emigration, and we will not disturb those Jews who have no wish to emigrate," a high Persian official declared recently. To what extent the entire Mossadeq Government shares this view is hard to say, but a direct order has been given by the Shah in a formal letter that "the humane work of bringing suffering Jews to Israel must not be stopped."

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DEPARTURES

FROM OCT. 21 — OCT. 27

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

	AIRLINE:	DESTINATION:
Sunday Oct. 21	S.A.A.	Rome, London
	L.A.I.	Rome
	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	EL AL	Paris, London, Shannon, Gander, New York
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Istanbul
	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
Monday Oct. 22	S.A.S.	Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
	S.A.A.	Nairobi, Johannesburg
Tuesday Oct. 23	K.L.M.	Amsterdam, London, New York
	T.W.A.	Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	SABENA	Brussels, London, Paris, New York
	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
Wednesday Oct. 24	T.A.E.	Lydda, Nicosia, Athens
	S.A.A.	Rome, London
	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York
	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Port-Sudan, Khartoum
Thursday Oct. 25	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	EL AL	Rome, London, Shannon, Gander, New York
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
	S.A.A.	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Copenhagen, Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm
Friday Oct. 26	S.A.A.	Rome, London
	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen, Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
Saturday Oct. 27	S.A.A.	Nairobi, Johannesburg

DEPARTURE of PLANES from HAIFA AIRPORT

Monday Oct. 22	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

s.s. "KEDMAH" sailing on Oct. 25 to Genoa, Marseille
s.s. "FILIPPO GRIMANI" sailing on Oct. 26 to Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
s.s. "LaGuardia" sailing on Oct 26 to Piraeus, Naples, Palermo, Gibraltar, Halifax, New York.
(The above is subject to alterations without notice)
Compiled by

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Germans To Be Trustees Of Remaining Nazi Loot

By M. WOLLENSTEIN

PARIS (N.A.N.A)

THE greatest detective story of modern times is drawing to its conclusion. The United States government commission, which has been working for six years, turned over to Germany remnants of the massive collection of art treasures looted by the Nazis.

The work of finding the rightful owners has gone on since the war. The treasure, valued at upward of $500,000,000, included paintings by old masters in Holland, Italy, and France, coins, sculpture, decorative objects, gold and silver ornaments, tapestries, church decorations and implements.

Never in the history of the world was such an accumulation of valuable objects stolen by a conqueror.

In the early summer of 1945 men of Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army in Germany were taken to a salt mine. There they were shown the collection of fine art assembled on Hitler's orders, for the museum he planned to build in Linz, Austria, nearest his birthplace.

This was only the beginning. Other troops found, on a railroad siding in Bavaria, a train of cars stuffed with nearly 30,000 pieces removed from France and Belgium. Another train, abandoned outside a bombed station, contained treasures brought from Goering's country estate near Berlin. The cellar of the Nazi Party Headquarters was filled with other loot from museums and private collections.

A group of experts appointed by U.S. authorities assembled this hoard of wealth. That collected by Goering alone was valued at no less than $200,000,000. Government of previously occupied countries and private owners sent agents to Berchtesgaden, where much loot was displayed, to reclaim their property.

Museums in Amsterdam, Brussels, and Vienna took back paintings. Some private owners were dead in concentration camps, and their heirs instituted lawsuits for restoration of property. Others claimed that they were compelled to turn over pictures and other works of art through forced sales.

Sold for Cigarettes

Two fine Dutch canvases were sold to American troops by Germans in Munich for food, clothing, and cigarettes. They were traced to the U.S. and brought back. Others were found hidden in out-of-the-way places on the Baltic, and in the Alps.

A few private collections have still not been traced, including priceless art works owned by the Rothschild family in Paris. More than 4,000,000 fine books are among loot restored to original owners. Other libraries and art works taken to Prague have fallen into the hands of the Communist government of Czechoslovakia, and cannot be recovered. In all, between 700,000 and 800,000 treasures, not including books, have been returned to owners or their heirs.

Only a few thousand remain to be distributed, and the American Commission soon is to be disbanded. The Bonn Government has agreed to return any articles proved to be the property of claimants.

MEDICAL TEACHING MISSION'S HUMANITARIAN SERVICE

Health and Israel's Progress

Standing beneath the flags of Israel and the U.N. at Ramat Aviv are (left to right), Drs. Halbrecht (Israel), Grangaard-Nobl (Geneva), Klemperer (U.S.), Warburg (Denmark), Gordon, Levine and Bigler (U.S.), Cohen (Geneva), Shohn and Makiel (Ministry of Health), Davidoff and Morris (U.S.), Osmond-Clarke (U.K.), Evang (Norway), Moe (U.S.), Semb (Norway), and Dr. Ptush (Director of Yarkon Hospital).

The appreciation of the members of the WHO — Unitarian Service Committee Medical Teaching Mission to Israel for the warmth of their reception in this country were expressed in Jerusalem by Dr. L. M. Davidoff of the U.S., prior to his departure. Excerpts from his speech are given below:

AN Israel colleague, wringing my hand in farewell and thanking me for the benefit he had derived from the Mission, turned to me and said: "This cannot simply be a handful of well-intentioned professors casually joined together to spend a pleasant summer vacation visiting a foreign country. What is the philosophy behind such a mission, and what are the mechanics that result in such an integrated programme?"

... The Unitarian Service Committee was organized in May 1940 as a Standing Committee responsible to the Board of Directors of the American Unitarian Association, which instructed the Committee to engage in humanitarian service at home and abroad, without discrimination as to race, colour, nationality or religious conviction. By 1945, starvation, malaria and other infectious diseases were devastating thousands of children in Italy. The Committee sent a team of medical experts in public health and pediatrics to report upon the situation and to suggest remedies for its alleviation. This Mission was so successfully accomplished that it gave direction to the work of the Committee ever since.

Selecting Experts

Some years as many as five Missions to five different countries were sent out. Usually a request for a Mission is sent out by a country directly to WHO or indirectly through the Unitarian Service Committee. If the need for a Mission by that country is recognized, the wheels start turning and at the end of about six months the Mission is finally on its way.

The specialities to be represented by Mission members are determined by a preliminary committee of the Health Ministry and other medical agencies of the country. The Mission personnel must be selected and screened for eminence in their field, wisdom, personal attributes, and sympathy with the medical problems of the country to be visited.

The host country then lists its most urgent needs in materials, books, instruments and other supplies. The Unitarian Service Committee, on the other hand, makes available funds stretch to supply these requirements by asking for contributions from publishers, drug manufacturers, instrument makers etc.

Finally, a representative of the WHO, if possible, visits the country for several weeks preliminary to the arrival of the Mission, and together with the preparatory committee thrashes out every last detail of both medical and practical nature. And, if all this effort has not been in vain, the Mission, as this one in Israel, is rewarded by a job well done, and by the deepest appreciation of all participants.

A Mission such as this is a joint venture. One cannot exchange views on medical problems with doctors who are not aware that problems exist. If you are grateful for the information and clarification that we have been able to bring you, we are equally grateful to you for your confidence in us, and for your eagerness in receiving what we have had to offer. We leave a host of friends behind us whose visits to our countries in the months and years to come will be anticipated with joy, whose sons — both physical and spiritual — will be as our sons to us, whose needs will forever be our concern.

Mutual Benefits

And in Tel Aviv, at the same time, Dr. Karl Evang, of Norway, discussed Israel's key problems as seen by the distinguished team of physicians and Public Health workers which made up the Mission. Dr. Evang is leaving the country next Wednesday on completion of his mission.

THIS Mission is one of the largest medical teams ever sent to a country under the sponsorship of WHO, and in this case also of U.S.C. It is unique also for the reason that the travelling medical faculty which we constitute includes besides 11 representatives of basic sciences and clinical medicine, three members representing various branches of public health.

... Some may have felt that this was a very big Mission for a country of Israel's size. We have found, however, as you have already known for some time, that there are very few health problems foreign to this country. To be able to discuss them all, an ever larger group would have been necessary. Will there be results and when will the achievements, if any, of this Mission be obvious?

There is no short cut to good health for any nation. Only long years of hard work and scientific approach, of joint planning and sound administration, of knowledge and patience, only a sufficiently high standard of education, of culture, of nutrition and sanitation, in short, a sufficiently high standard of living, can provide a sound and lasting basis of good health, physically and mentally.

Some of you may have been amazed because some of us with nauseating tenacity, have pressed the point of view that a high standard of health and sound health practices are indispensable factors in national security. Many battles and several wars have been lost because simple public health measures were not applied. A nation weakened by disease and malnutrition cannot back up an army and cannot produce the goods.

You cannot win this battle of effort, endurance, patience and sacrifice, unless your people enjoy full working capacity, initiative and imagination. These words are only other expressions for health.

It is the considered opinion of many members of this Mission that you are walking on the edge of a volcano as far as health is concerned. Stronger efforts, greater sacrifice and higher priorities must be given to get a more solid foundation.

We have had ample opportunity to admire your ingenuity, your common sense in choosing priorities, your sound judgment and your ability to improvise. We do not doubt therefore, that you will be able to meet this challenge.

By asking for and accepting whole-heartedly this WHO/USC Medical Mission, Israel has therefore served more than its national interest. It has made a real contribution towards the understanding of international health activities in the field and the Mission itself, by going to Israel, and part of it continuing to Iran, has also played its part.

We who believe strongly in WHO as an important part of the international machinery for peace, would therefore like to thank the Government of Israel which asked us to come. The country and the people have been never-ending sources of surprise and excitement, of admiration and pity.

One of the members of the Mission expressed his dissatisfaction with the title of the Mission "Teaching Mission." He pointed out that the whole matter might have easily been solved, if the title of the Mission had been given in one of the three Scandinavian languages: Danish, Swedish or Norwegian. In these languages, the word for "teach" also means "learn."

For we have learned a great deal, which we will bring home.

Two Holinesses Sway Tibet

By O. M. GREEN

LONDON.—

THE Panchen Lama, twin Chief Holiness of Tibet with the Dalai Lama, is at last on his way back from the great Kumbum, or Mount of Blessing monastery in Chinghai, Western China, to his traditional home in Tibet, the Tashilumpo monastery, according to messages from India. There is excellent grazing at this time of year all the way for the immense herds of camels and mules with which the Panchen and his followers travel, but it will take them fully two months to reach Tashilumpo.

The former Panchen quarrelled with the then Dalai in 1923, fled to China and died at Kumbum in 1937. There his successor, now 14 years old, was installed in 1949. But he has never been recognized by Lhasa; and so, when the Chinese Communists announced their intention to "liberate" Tibet, they found a strong party of monks and other notables at Kumbum who were ready to support them, in order to get back to their old position in Tibet.

When the conference for the signing of an agreement between China and Tibet (which was tantamount to the surrender of Tibet) was held in Peking last May, Ngoertehni, the Panchen, was brought to Peking where he was made much of, dined with Mao Tse Tung, and (according to Peking Radio) delivered a number of speeches on the blessing for Tibet of being reunited with China, her "mother-land." An equally remarkable message from the Panchen was reported by Peking Radio on the second anniversary of the Communist Government on October 1, congratulating Mao on his achievements, particularly on having "smashed the plots of the American imperialists and safeguard our motherland."

Six months earlier the Dalai had left Lhasa for Yatung on the borders of Sikkim, and there was a wide belief that he would never go back to Lhasa under Chinese overlordship, but would flee to India. It appears now that he was actually preparing to do so when a strong posse of monks from Lhasa came down to implore him not to desert them. One report is that they blocked the passes so that he could not get out. At any rate he returned last August to his great palace in Lhasa.

There is a belief in India that the Dalai could be of considerable help to the Chinese if they have the sense to treat him properly and can appreciate the immense veneration felt for him by the Tibetans. But so far all their favours have been lavished on the Panchen. And the Chinese civil administrator Chang Ching-Wu has set up his headquarters in the house of a Tibetan ex-Minister only a mile and a half from the Potala. Which suggests that the Chinese think that the Dalai needs watching rather than conciliating.

Menawhile they are working energically to consolidate their material hold on Tibet, planting garrisons, installing wireless stations, building roads. One of these in particular is along the 800-mile trade route from Lhasa to Gartok, which is being turned into a modern highway. Gartok is only 75 miles as the crow flies from Uttar Pradesh, formerly the United Provinces. Not a comfortable thought for India.

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CINEMA NOTES

Fake Baby Saves Money

HOLLYWOOD, (N.A.N.A.)

SLIGHTLY horrifying to women performers, but fascinating to the men, is a timesaving device created by director Mitchell Leisen.

Inasmuch as California State Laws are extremely exacting in regard to employment of infants on film sets, especially those under a year, Leisen hit on an idea for prolonging the few 30-second appearances the rules permit a baby to make under the light's. Leisen contrived a doll to match in every particular—including facial features—the 10-month-old child engaged for the picture. First he made a mould of the real baby's head and face and by using a concoction of spongy rubber a replica so precise was produced that even the infant's mother shudders when the stand-in, propped up in a baby carriage, is moved into the action. Dark brown hair seems to grow naturally from the scalp and breathing is simulated by means of a bladder.

"The thing," as the contraption is called cost $250 to manufacture. It will save the company many hours of shooting time, as well as provocative, agonizing delays caused by infantile tears.

The Bible Again

The Hollywood premiere of "David and Bathsheba" at Grauman's Chinese attracted more big name stars than any similar event this year and the movie immediately settled down to a run that indicates 20th-Fox has one of the biggest box-office plums in its history. Already, they're beginning to feel around in the archives for another Biblical subject to work into the cycle sparked two years ago by Cecil B. De Mille's "Samson and Delilah."

Indications that "David" may top the company's list of grossers for the year must be balm for the soul of Darryl F. Zanuck, who personally produced the epic. Zanuck hasn't turned to the Bible for a story since he made "Noah's Ark" 20 years ago. This was an expensive, artistic and commercial flop and the biggest blot on Zanuck's record. All "Noah's Ark" did was to contribute an amusing chapter to the legends of Hollywood. The story goes that, after an elaborate, heartbreakingly dismal premiere of the film, writer Arthur Caesar caught sight of Zanuck in the forecourt of the Chinese Theatre. He marched up and kicked the producer with the comment: "That's for making a flop of a story that has been a best-seller for 2,000 years."

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 697 M.; HAIFA: 940 M.; TEL AVIV: 612, 463.5 and 31 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 6, 8.30 and 10.35 p.m.; English: 2 and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programme (including News): 9 a.m., 2.15 and 7.15 p.m.; French: 1 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Srvice, 6.35 Exercises, 6.45 Musical Clock (R), 7.15 Melodies, 7.45 Oriental Music: R. Amar, 8.30 Close Down.

10.00 a.m. Morning Concert (R), 10.30 Music from the Movies (R), 10.45 Music (R), 11.00 Ballet Music (R), 11.40 Songs (R), 12.05 M. Programme for Hospitals, 12.30 Break for Music (R), 12.50 Agricultural News, 1.00 Gardens' Programme, 1.45 Messages from Immigrants, 2.15 Programme for Youngsters, 3.00 Kabbalat Shabbat, 4.00 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Classical Request Programme, 6.15 "The Petition Book," 6.30 Children's Hour, 7.00 Light Music (R), 7.30 Music (R), 8.00 Soldiers' Programme, 8.30 Bible Reading, 8.40 Commentaries, 8.45 Items from World Poetry, by Akiba Eretz, 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Chamber Music: String Quintet (Mozart); Piano Quintet (Schumann), 10.30 Israel Melodies (R), 11.25 Close Down.

SATURDAY

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies (R), 8.45 Light Music (R), 9.00 Morning Concert by Broadcasting Orchestra Conducted by Paul Ben Haim (R), 10.00 News, 10.15 "Book and Man," by Yaakov Fichman, 10.30 "Jewish Youth in Diaspora Literature" (Continued), by Shimon Sandler, 10.50 Light Music (R), 11.30 Concert (R), Works by Rimsky-Korsakoff, Dvorak & Bartok, 12.50 Request Programme, 1.50 Literary Corner, 1.55 Classical Recordings, 2.15 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Contemporary Music: Works by Schonberg (R), 5.00 Excerpts from "Pelleas and Melisande" (Debussy) (R), 6.15 "In the World of Art and Culture", 6.30 Shabbat Songs (R), 6.45 "Popular Education," 7.00 Guests in the Studio, 7.45 Light Music (R) 8.00 Soldiers' Programme, 8.37 "Hamaradi'," 8.40 Sports, 8.45 Guest Talk, 9.00 "Melave Malka", 9.30 Talk by Y. Jacobson, 9.40 Dance Music (R), 10.30 Dance Music (R), 11.15 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour: (33.3 M.): 6.30 p.m. French; 7.00 p.m. Latino; 7.30 p.m. Yiddish.

Kol Zion Lagola (26.8 m.): 12.15 a.m. "Shabbat Shalom," 12.30 "The Water-Drawing Festival," 12.45 "Zionist Review" by I. Schen, "Economy," 1.15 "Melave Malka," 12.30 Spotlight, 12.45 "I remember"—Saul Tchernikovsky" by I.M. Lask.

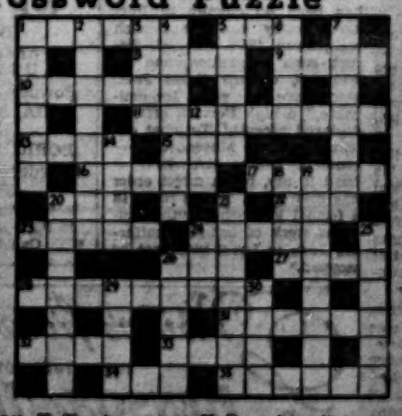
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.32 and 24.92 M.): 7.00 News, 7.40 News Talk, 7.50 British Album, Tuesday, 7.30 News, 7.40 Jewish Affairs, 77.45 Curtain Up.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (200, 225 & 44.6 M.): 6.00 p.m. Programme Announcements, 6.05 "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini), 7.00 This Week's Events, 7.40 Bible Reading, 7.45 Waltzes by Ziehrer, 8.00 Soldiers' Programme, 8.40 "The Camp Dances," 10.00 Close Down, Programmes: 8.00 p.m. Programme Announcements, 8.05 Melodies, 8.40 Sports, 8.45 Request, 9.00 Variety Show, 10.00 Dance Music, 10.45 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 9—6.30 p.m. (11.85, 15.35, 15.10 & 15.73 M. from U.S.A. 21.52 & 21.85 M. from Tangiers).

CHRISTIAN BROADCASTS: Hebrew Programme: 8.15 a.m. (25.27 m. and 31.10 m.).

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. They crunch as you eat them. 6. A gentleman back from Bristol? 9. Like thith? 9. State larger than the Isle of Wight. 10. A hunter but he had some fishing tackle, too. 11. May remind you to give a girl a ring. 13. Extract from a popular duet. 15. A bounder. 16. At the present time. 17. Could it give you the jip? 20. a roll of notes, perhaps. 22. A fishy animal? 23. A man of airy ideas? 26. Just a manager. 28. It begins to make sense. 27. The story of my thoughts. 32. A laggard who never goes on a fast train? 31. Worry. 32. Prohibit a letter in the building. 33. Possibly a good fellow. 34. Add for father. 35. Remained sober, we hear.

DOWN. — 1. May be kept in a stack. 2. Shakespeare was such a man. 3. What an author may have to think out. 4. Vehicle you can drink? 5. At which racing motorists drive. 6. Richard starts to be wealthy. 7. Do. 12. The piano player's song. 14. Extinct creature able to perform twice? 18. Descriptive of a proper person. 19. Multiple marriage. 20. He's sick inside. 21. You often see keys to them. 24. You can eat just part of a pear. 25. Pursued (two little men. 26. It's heard to be good. 29. Magic stick. 30. He, Lieutenant, you must go no further.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Pyru-us. 5. Rod. 8. Once. 9. Ebbu. 10. Retold. 11. Donations. 13. Slip. 15. Ran. 16. Noose. 17. Lasso. 20. Pop. 21. (Ham)Let. 23. Ladies. 25. Omit. 27. Max. 28. Cat. 27. So-us. 28. Starlight. 31. Iodine. 32. Omit. 33. Aunt. 34. Ear(nest). 35. Gen(-d).

DOWN. — 1. Pa-rish. 2. Retaliated. 3. R-old. 4. Endorse. 5. Relax. 6. Dress. 7. Earnest. 12. Neo. 14. Pop-e. 18. Also. 19. Sane-Rita. 5°. Pastime. 21. Nothing. 24. Warden. 26. Oaten. 2. 28. Cigar. 29. Rain. 30. Tota.

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Fashion Union's Winter Show

Sketched at last Tuesday's Fashion Show at the Megiddo Hotel, Haifa, we have at extreme left Rachel's black afternoon frock distinguished by its wide open pleated skirt and smooth interestingly cut blouse with small white satin collar. Completing this outfit is Irma Steiner's smart black and white hat. Next is Jofnah's woollen sport frock in brown with mustard vest and cuff trimming. Argo's wide woollen coat with wide turned back cuffs has an interestingly cut front with tiny brown collar and brown button fastening. At the extreme right is Signon's Lakol dress in red woollen with pleated inset in skirt.

By Helen Rossi

MORE than two thousand spectators crowded the gardens of the Megiddo Hotel on Mount Carmel last Tuesday night for the winter Fashion Show of the Union of Israel Fashion Industries. This is the first time that the Union has brought a fashion show to Haifa, and the Mayor, Mr. Aba Hushi, as well as leading Haifa industrialists and government officials who attended were impressed with the products of Israel's light industry.

As an added attraction, "Miss Israel '51," and her two attendants "Miss Haifa" and "Miss Tel Aviv," wearing evening dresses designed by Union members, were presented. The show was filmed for NBC Television and Fox Movietone.

Having made good progress in the export field the favoured knitwear was not much in evidence. Aled Ltd. showed only two of their very attractive, serviceable pullovers worn with black woollen 3/4 jeans made by Hemdenmatz-Madim. With this the model wore a white sheepskin by Rosen — all a delightfully gay ensemble, while Elanit Ltd. had only a two-piece knitted outfit that was attractive and smart.

Lakol Models

As most of the models displayed were for export, gratified applause greeted the three Lakol models — each very successful. Hassimlah-Ilka had a two-piece black and red checked woollen, smart and trim, Signon a bright red woollen frock (illustrated) and Splendid a greenish-beige wool with yellow trimming.

Locally made jersey is never seen here except in export shows and Jofnah has a lovely tangerine afternoon frock of straight simple lines whose reversible belt lined in black gave distinction. Hassimlah-Ilka used striped weave jersey for well styled tailored outfits.

For an afternoon outfit, Charming Style and S. Neider combined, the former with a pert open work blouse and the latter with a black skirt that has a pleated apron which could be worn as a cape. For the cocktail hour, Rachel's sea-green silk pique and Mary Siedner's tulle blouse with black organza skirt were good, while Hassimlah's green lamé evening gown enjoyed applause.

Using velours, camel's hair and large checked woollens for their coats, Palsport-Rosenblum, Argo Ltd., and Matzkin & Co. all favoured the wide, full sleeved sweeping models that are attractive to all women and extremely serviceable. There were a number of models with three quarter sleeves that had huge turned back cuffs. Palsport-Rosenblum also showed one of their princess-line well tailored raincoats.

Original with Furs

In fur coats, Stefan Braun showed most originality in the fashioning of his models with intricately cut sleeves and well tailored lines. Beautiful broadtails, astrakhans and persian lambs were also shown by Josef Rosen and Kuchnreich. Local furriers have developed quite a lively export business to Switzerland, France, Holland and Belgium.

As is traditional for these shows of the Fashion Union, the shoes were by Beny who this season has shown a very charming black suede wedge heeled trotteur and delicate high heeled sandals for afternoon and evening wear. However, according to Beny, concentration for this season is on the court pump, a graceful shoe for all women.

Hats were by Irma Steiner of Tel Aviv, who has made some interesting adaptation of models she brought back from Paris. Beautiful bags, for which local industry is justly famous, were by the Haifa firm of Hermann-Haarnak. Costume jewellery by Bijou of Tel Aviv. Hair styles and make-up was done by the Haifa firm Sonia.

The show was under the direction of Mary Siedner of Tel Aviv, who had everything moving smoothly.

Difficulties Abound

The difficulties under which the Union works today were marked by lack of direction in colours and styling. The former because manufacturers had to make use of any materials that came to hand and could not order what they wanted, and the latter because there are no real designers as yet at work in the industry. If Israel is to become a leader in the fashion world, as the Mayor of Haifa predicted in his introductory remarks, original designers must be brought into the industry at this time.

In reporting on the Union's successful exhibits at this year's international fairs in Holland and Canada, Dr. E. Justic, Secretary of the Union, stated that they had done a million dollars in export business. Working against overwhelming difficulties, this is indeed a very good beginning and would indicate the possibilities once the industry has some of its minimum requirements met.

The Potato At Last

By Hadassah Bat Haim

THERE is a brightening in the air. The word is being passed around from one group to another, from house to house. Even housewives look gay. The length and endurance of the queues can mean only one of two things. Either the personal appearance of Danny Kaye or The Return of the Potato.

No vegetable is more eagerly awaited, more heartily welcomed than this one. Easy to cook, tasty, nourishing, filling, it has all the virtues. I sometimes wonder how we would have managed without Sir Walter Raleigh. It can be cooked with almost any utensil too — including a pointed stick over a wood fire — but to start with, here are a few for the saucepan.

Do not despise the boiled potato. Beaten up well with a nut of margarine or butter and two or three tablespoonsful of hot milk, salt and pepper, it is served with lebenia, a full course.

Potato Salad

Boil four or five well scrubbed potatoes in their jackets. See that they are approximately the same size. When cooked (about three quarters of an hour), allow to cool, and peel. Cut into cubes and mix in salad vegetables cut up small. Tomatoes, peppers, spring onions, or a grating of large onion, a whiff of garlic if you like it. If you can afford an egg, hardboil it and add, cut up into thin slices. For a dressing, use either prepared mayonnaise or a home made dressing of oil and vinegar. Add seasoning.

The things you can do with cooked potatoes are endless. If you want to save yourself time, boil twice as many as you need for one meal and use what is left over for the next meal.

Potato Cakes

To cold mashed potatoes add half as much flour as potato and one egg well beaten. This mixture can be baked in a wonder pot till a crust is formed and served hot or cold, or it can be shaped into flat shapes, dipped into breadcrumbs and fried.

Potato Kugel

Peel and grate six medium sized potatoes, add two eggs and beat till smooth. Sift together ½ cup flour, ½ teaspoonful baking powder, 1½ teaspoonful salt and ½ teaspoonful pepper. Add to the potatoes and beat well. Add two medium sized onions grated and lightly fried. Beat well. Grease a baking dish or wonder pot and bake in a good heat for 1 hour or until crisp and brown. You can use this mixture for separate pancakes by dropping a spoonful at a time into very hot fat, and frying on both sides till lightly brown. Don't make them too thick or they will be raw in the middle, but let them spread out in the pan.

You can bake potatoes in the wonderpot as well as you can in an oven. See that they are approximately the same size and scrub them well so that the skins can be eaten too. When they are baked either serve them in halves with salt and a dab (small) of butter or scrape some of the inside out and mix it with grated cheese before putting it back. Other fillings are chopped cooked peppers or tomatoes, or cream cheese and parsley.

If you want to make an impression — and this impulse comes to all of us once in a while — try the following recipe which comes from Hungary. Peel five or six potatoes and cut into small pieces (about 1/8"). Cook three minutes in boiling water and drain the water off. Add ½ cup of fat and cook over a low flame until the potatoes are soft and slightly browned. Drain off any remaining fat and make it up to two tablespoonsful. Heat this with a drop of onion juice and gradually add 2 tablespoonsful of flour. Cook and stir till smooth and slowly add 1 cup hot milk. Stir well, season with 1 teaspoonful salt and ½ teaspoonful paprika. Add a beaten egg and pour over the potatoes. Garnish with parsley.

In our district the arrival of the potatoes coincided with the distribution of the oil ration and bowing to the Voice of Fate I made chips, not forgetting to parboil the potatoes before cutting them up to save on the oil.

BRIDGE

A Holiday Problem

By JERUSALEMITE

"West leads the jack of spades, and South wins eleven tricks at diamonds against any defence."

A cash prize of IL.3 shall be awarded for the first correct solution opened on Sunday, October 28. Please address all correspondence to the Tel Aviv office of *The Post*.

The official solution shall be given on Friday, November 2.

Potent Drugs To Combat T.B.

By Thomas R. Henry

WASHINGTON, (N.A.N.A.) A group of extremely potent drugs to combat Tuberculosis, which may constitute a new family of germ killers, is being prepared in England.

They are variations of a patented American cleansing agent, in itself quite poisonous, whose effect against the tuberculosis organism was discovered accidentally. Dr. J. W. Cornforth, of the National Institute for Medical Research, and his colleagues started working on minor changes in the chemical formula and weighing the poisonous against the curative effects.

The materials are described as "reactions of ethylene oxide with certain products of formaldehyde."

The effects to date of intravenous injections of some of these materials on mice, experimentally infected with tuberculosis, have been remarkable, Cornforth reported. Infections strong enough to kill animals not so treated in about three weeks produced only small lesions in treated mice.

The effects are described as about equal to those of Streptomycin, the secretion which a few years ago was widely believed to be the long-awaited tuberculosis remedy. It has proved, in general, quite disappointing, due to a strange development. The germs soon developed an immunity to it. Eventually some reached the point where they required the drug.

New Combinations

All sorts of efforts have been made to combine Streptomycin with other substances which would kill the resistant organisms. For the most part these auxiliary materials have been quite poisonous.

The advantage of the new British material is that it apparently can be prepared with various degrees of toxicity, according to Cornforth's report.

The tuberculosis germ is one of the most difficult to attack with any drug. It is surrounded by a fatty coat which serves as a sort of protective armour. This appears completely resistant, for example, to the sulfa drugs.

The effect of the new family of chemicals against other disease-causing organisms has not been tested. The British workers are trying to produce less toxic forms, with which experiments can be tried on human beings.

Returnees' Rations

By Monty Jacobs

ISRAEL is a paradise for the statistician. The men who doodle with digits all day long like to break into print from time to time with surveys throwing light on all sorts of national problems and tendencies. There is one new trend to whose study I would direct the men who flirt with figures: as time goes by, a survey of the characteristics of returning residents will show that such travellers will tend to shun any ship or plane that will transfer them back to Israel's shores in the first 26 or 27 days of any month.

But the last three or four days of each month, I venture to forecast, will see our ports and airfields swamped with hordes of returning residents whose arrival will require the mobilization of every available assistant, from the head of the Immigration Department downwards. Just in case statisticians studying this tendency attempt some far-fetched interpretation, I wish at this juncture — as a recently returned resident — to reveal the facts.

When we presented ourselves at Lydda Airport on our departure we were asked, reasonably enough, to turn in our ration books. Our return trip brought us back to the country at the end of the first week in September and, a few days later, we applied for new food coupons. We received them readily enough, and off went our grocer to find out what foodstuffs he could get for us. It was a pity, he said when we saw him again, but there was not much he could give us in the way of rationed goods until the first of the succeeding month. That was the way things went — if only we had come on or about the first of September.

Eggs and Ama

The only things he had for us on the ration were eggs and Ama! But for the onby — it was like a feast. A veritable food chest was unpadlocked for him. There were seven eggs, 200 grammes of butter, half a kilo of sugar and, of course, another bottle of Ama.

One of our ration cards, for lack of an identity book, was of a temporary nature. That led to more complications, particularly when we tried to find out why its value did not even include Ama. The discussions in the grocery store on the strange inability of a temporary ration card to justify its existence involved the shopkeeper, his family, six customers and a number of interested passers-by.

"Why don't you have a real ration card...?"

"Only a temporary card... funny!"

"Now, if it had been the first of the month..."

"Lucky to have a ration card at all..."

"That's right. You'd think the Government had nothing better to do than issue ration cards, and just before the holidays as well..."

The temporary card produced some pale, lonely eggs. Nothing more.

We wondered about some of our fellow passengers who had returned on the same plane with us, also too far from the beginning of one month and not near enough to the start of the next. What had happened to the iron resolution of the fellow returnee whom we had watched during our hour's stop-over at Istanbul airport? He had been sipping coffee and eating cake in the outdoor restaurant of the terminal building. Then, suddenly, he rose from his seat and stalked away, refusing to follow his wife's practical suggestion that he pocket the cakes left on the table.

IN MEMORIAM — RUTH KORN

Fighting Nurse

SEVERAL days ago a short notice in the papers announced the death of Ruth Korn, a nurse in Jaffa. Israel had lost one of her bravest women who had probably saved more lives than many a doctor and who had played a notable part in one of the crucial battles of the War of Liberation.

Ruth Korn came to Eretz Israel in 1946 with a small group of professional workers from England, many like herself born in Germany. Having worked for years in one of the leading British hospitals as a highly qualified operating theatre nurse she probably could have had a ranking position in one of our big, modern hospitals, or as teacher in one of the nursing schools. Instead she went, in 1947, to Hadassah's under-staffed and, then somewhat neglected tuberculosis hospital in Safad where few of Hadassah's regular nurses were prepared to go. There she stayed throughout the months of undeclared war that followed the U.N. decision. There she was during the siege of Safad. There she made herself unforgettable to hundreds.

Only one young surgeon, sent into the town at the last moment before the final encirclement, was available throughout that period. Casualties were often as high as 25 in a single night. Frequently Ruth Korn was on duty 40 or 50 hours without sleep and food. Frequently, she did a doctor's job — and did it superbly.

But she wanted to fight. One night a Palmach girl was killed in an outpost outside the periphery of the (then) Jewish quarter. Ruth Korn — over the protests of the hospital — took her place. If that building fell, she argued, Safad would fall, and those boys could not hold out, if they were "not looked after." So, with a gun strapped to her hip, she crawled to the post when night fell. She found a dejected little group. "Then Ruth came," one of them has described it, "it made all the difference..." — "What difference?," he was asked. "Oh — you know, she just kept one going. We were finished, when she came. We were so tired and she was so awake."

For almost three weeks, Ruth Korn, night after night, made her way to the building on which, more than on any other, the fate of Safad depended. At daybreak she came back, worked a few more hours in the hospital, collected supplies for "her boys" — and went around cheering people who needed it.

Striding through the broken streets, she was a somewhat incongruous figure in those ancient surroundings: in her tailored trousers, her flowing blond hair, gun at her hip — and laughing at want and fire. But even old men with sidelocks and old women with their "sheitels," staring at first incredulously at that outlandish creature that had come to them from afar, began to believe that, maybe, God had strange ways and used strange people to save their hallowed town.

Ruth Korn was a perfectionist in her profession. She had been working in England during the Blitz, and later with people of the highest skills and standards. Here she was not always so lucky. She saw much that was improvised and seemed to her inept and slipshod. She said so. She was no respecter of persons — and of doctors and nurses. She made enemies. Her skill and knowledge caused occasionally narrow-minded envy. Her path was not always made easy. She was one of those experts whom we fail to use to the full of their abilities once we have got them.

Despite her deep frustration, she won literally hundreds of friends in this country. Dozens whose lives she had saved, will grieve that all their admiration and gratitude were not enough to save her life.

Ch. A.

FIRST LADY VISITS SCHOOL

Student at the Israel Goldstein Youth Village at San Simeon, Jerusalem, presents Mrs. Vera Weizmann, wife of the President, with one of the vases made by the pupils when she visited the school recently. With Mrs. Weizmann is Mr. Moshe Kol, director of the Jewish Agency's Child and Youth Aliya Department. Photo by Braun

Toddlers and the Earnest Young Woman

By Judith Eshet

TWO years of bitter experience with kindergarten teachers have convinced me and other unfortunate mothers that we are totally unfit to bring up our own children. For three years, we have apparently spent each waking hour in the endeavour to warp our children's personalities and for two more years we successfully resisted the efforts of an Earnest Young Woman to unwarp. The result is a five-year-old Public Enemy Number One, who has more complexes than inches and who could only be saved by being orphaned as quickly as possible. In that case, the Earnest Young Woman would take over without hindrance from obstructive parents, who do their best to spoil his chances as a future useful member of society.

Danny

Take Danny's case for instance. His mother made the unpardonable mistake of loving him as soon as he was born. She comforted him when he cried, hugged him when he did something cute and kissed the sore place where he hurt himself. She also spanked him occasionally. He was provided with suitable food, clean clothes and plenty of toys and was, as far as anybody could see, a happy child.

Now imagine the poor mother's shock when she was told, after three months of kindergarten, that her Danny was spoilt, egocentric, dirty and destructive. Evidence was presented as follows: He cries when denied a certain toy, though it has been explained to him many times, that toys in kindergarten are the property of all the children and not his alone; the student of three and a half years is an "antisocial element." He is selfish because he does not take care of his clothes, though it has been explained to him time and again that his poor mother has to wash and mend them for him till late at night.

He broke a chair in a fit of temper and, instead of showing remorse afterwards, trampled on the remains. When other children copied him he laughed proudly. The child needs a psychiatrist, advises the Earnest Young Woman. "Over my dead body!" roars an incensed father. The poor mother dares not venture any opinion. Shamefully she can see nothing wrong with him. The trouble, of course, is that she refuses, on the strength of evidence presented, to believe that she has given birth to a monster. But she hates the sight of the Earnest Young Woman!

Ruthie's Case

Ruthie's case is different. She is an affectionate little girl who likes to hug and kiss people, even perfect strangers, who are usually delighted and respond in kind. Up to the age of three, she was regarded as a sweet kid with an easy, friendly disposition. Then she committed the grave mistake of kissing the Earnest Young Woman to whom she took an immediate fancy. Her mother was called to kindergarten and told that her child was starved for love and probably had a father complex. Ruthie adored her father and vice versa, still, he had a living to earn and could not sit at home all day long in order to look after his love-starved daughter's complexes. So the burden of giving enough love fell to the mother, because the Earnest Young Woman only had 17 minutes per day per child to spare.

After three months Ruthie's mother was told that the child still wanted to kiss the Earnest Young Woman. What had happened? It turned out that instead of kissing and hugging the child for 45 minutes every day and sending her about her business afterwards, the mother had also told her stories, taken her to the Zoo and bought her a new doll. She had given the child too much attention and now the child was spoilt and demanded 25 minutes of attention in kindergarten every day instead of the allotted 17 minutes. This was terrible and something had to be done about it! Ruthie's whole future was at stake. She would never be a happy wife and mother unless ... at that juncture, her mother then offered to remove the child from kindergarten altogether in order to save her own sanity. But the teacher would not let her. She would cure Ruthie in spite of her parents or perish in the process. She even agreed to devote twenty minutes per day to her. But Ruthie developed an interest in water colours and wanted to be left alone and paint, some three days after the momentous decision. Now she has retired into a hard shell and is on her way to becoming an asocial hermit at the age of four.

Ruthie's and Danny's mother spent an afternoon together and discussed their hopeless offspring. Suddenly the asocial hermit hit the future Hitler and he ran crying to his mother.

"A little girl should be affectionate and not so wild," said an Earnest Young Woman who just passed by. "Shame on a little boy who runs crying to his mother instead of hitting back. Little boys should be more aggressive! These kids will have a hard life unless their personalities are straightened out somehow!"

Ruthie and Danny are certainly going to have a hard life. They will have children in kindergarten one day.

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NEW AFRICAN HORIZONS

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

"Attitude to Africa" is the title of a special Penguin volume which has just appeared under the joint signature of four authors: Professor Arthur Lewis, of Manchester University; the Reverend Michael Scott, of South African and U.N. fame; Mr. Martin Wight and Mr. Colin Legum, the latter two well-known liberal journalists associated with the "Observer." Mr. Legum hails from South Africa and, like Mr. Scott, has many bitter, pertinent things to say about the Nationalists' racial policy. Mr. Wight's qualifications are not stated, but he writes on political problems and appears to be sympathetic to the Labour Party.

A publication of this kind is sure to attract interest, for Africa is now Britain's last great imperial domain — or laboratory of social change. It is, in part, a great producing area and—in other parts—a region threatened by soil erosion. It has considerable industrial resources: copper in Rhodesia, coal and water power in other regions of East and Central Africa. And it is bordered by South Africa in the south, and by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in the north. Lastly, it includes the Gold Coast, which has just obtained a democratically-elected African Government, and Nigeria, which is following the same road. These territories are on the West coast; East and Central Africa, by contrast, are the scene of a three-cornered struggle between 20 million Africans, 200,000 European settlers, and the Colonial Office which "holds the balance." Not to mention half a million Indian and Syrian traders. It is thus a region of sharp social conflict and great potential danger. No book written on the subject can be dull, and "Attitude to Africa" is certainly not that. It is, however, a profoundly unsatisfactory work, for reasons which do not arise immediately from the qualifications of the four authors.

It is true that these qualifications are uneven. Of the four, only Mr. Lewis can claim to know his subject really well. A West Indian Negro, and at 40 one of the youngest holders of University chairs in Britain, he is a brilliant economist and a strong believer in planning. As a Socialist, he has an economic recipe for the ills of Africa: peasant co-operation and State-controlled industrialization and marketing, to cut out the middleman. A Negro himself, he obviously has no use for the colour bar. Neither have the other three. The trouble is that, unlike Mr. Lewis, they have only generalities to offer, and some of these generalities make pretty unconvincing reading, especially to someone with a little knowledge of other "plural societies."

Natives and Settlers

Briefly, the argument of the authors amounts to this: there is no real problem in West Africa, because there are no European settlers. The 30 million natives of Nigeria and the Gold Coast can therefore be trusted to follow the same path of development as the West Indies i.e. emerge from Colonial Office rule to self-government. But in East Africa, the British Government must come down on the side of the 20 million Africans against the 200,000 Europeans. It must bypass the latter, train an African intelligentsia, and hand over power to it. If the African Governments then decide to kick the British settlers out, that is too bad, but is preferable to White domination. The alternative is another South Africa. Afrikaners (Boers) from the Union are already migrating into Southern Rhodesia. If the drift is not stopped, they will coalesce with the British settlers and proclaim their independence from Whitehall. Then the stage will be set for racial war, revolution, African Communism, and other horrors. The authors even claim that if the South Africa of Malan is allowed into NATO, the 15 million Americans of Negro origin will contract out of the coming struggle with Stalin. To hold their loyalties—and those of the Indians, Malayans, etc.—the British Government must side with the Africans against the settlers. The alternative is disaster.

Dubious Approach

This thesis, which has greatly impressed many Liberals and Socialists in England, is buttressed by the familiar argument that 20 million people are more important than 200,000. Little is said of the fact that most of the 20 million are still so primitive as to be unable to farm without ruining the soil. Large tracts of Africa have been systematically devastated by their inhabitants throughout the centuries and are now threatened with complete erosion. This trend has only begun to be reversed since European settlement started. It is by no means certain that the African peasant can be won over to less disastrous methods of farming. It is even less certain that he can be induced to produce a surplus. This problem does not apply on the West coast, but it dominates East and Central Africa.

The other curious weakness of the book lies in its obstinate tendency to treat African nationalism as a single phenomenon. Thus, although North Africa is admitted to be a region apart, there are frequent references to the struggle between 150 million Africans and five million Europeans in the Continent — a figure which obviously includes the two million French and other Europeans in the North, as well as the Union in the South. This blank snitches suggests that the authors have not really thought out their general approach, for it should have been obvious to them that the struggle between France and Islam in North Africa is an altogether different matter from the development of primary production in the Congo or Nigeria. They are, however, hypnotized by population figures, and repeatedly revert to the theme of the oppressed and downtrodden majority. All this is very nice, but Rousseau has now been dead a long time, and one expects modern writers on politics to take cognizance of other factors besides population statistics. Counting noses is all very well in a settled society, but in a "plural society," with distinct racial communities specializing in different occupations, it is not a useful guide to politics.

Finally, and most remarkable, the authors are concerned with winning the cold war against Communism, but do not hesitate here and there to write as though we were still in the dear old pre-Stalinist days. The Soviet Government is solemnly stated to have evolved a progressive policy for national minorities, and in one place "Switzerland and the Soviet Union" are bracketed together in support of some theorem or other. This suggests that the authors have not heard of the Stalinist "solution" of such national problems as those of the Caucasian and Baltic Republics, whose former populations are now busy making a home for themselves in places from which few travellers have returned. It is sad, in a book devoted to the cause of enlightening the public about the Dark Continent, to come across such instances of black-out. Idealism is a fine thing, but a sense of reality is not to be despised. So long as the authors of "Attitude to Africa" believe that Switzerland and the Soviet Union lie in the same temperate zone, their strictures upon Western policy will be taken with a grain of caution.

ANN MEDALIE: "REPAIRING NETS IN MEXICO"
After painting in the U.S., Mexico and South Africa, Ann Medalie is now on an extended visit to this country.

A Danish Visitor

SOL STAT STILLE. By Poul Borchsenius. pp. 220, illustrated. Hirschsprungs Forlag, Copenhagen. Dan. Kr. 12.75.

If you happen to find a man who is a keen observer, who knows his subject thoroughly, who can make the best out of a good story, who writes an agreeable style — and who is not a professional reporter, there is every chance of his tale being attractive. This is precisely the case of the Danish clergyman Mr. Poul Borchsenius who visited Israel last year and who has written an excellent book, "Sun Stand Still," the title being taken from Joshua 10, 12.

Mr. Borchsenius is well known in his native Denmark. A parson in the friendly old town of Randers (Eastern Jutland), deeply imbued with the humanistic culture of the Danish rectories, he was one of the leading figures in the Danish resistance movement. Eventually he had to go underground, escaped to Sweden, and during the rest of the war was active there as the vicar and spiritual guide of the many thousand Christian refugees from Denmark. He became acquainted with the Danish Chief Rabbi, Dr. Marcus Melchior, himself a refugee. Sharing with many Danish Christians a warm interest in the Land and People of the Bible, he came into personal contact with a great number of Danish Jews who had fled from the German occupation, and the Zionist problem took on a fresh actuality for him. After the liberation of Denmark and the return of the refugees he sat down to an intense study of every modern aspect of Zionism, preparing himself thoroughly for his journey.

He came to Israel, stayed here several months, travelling all over the country, living for weeks in kibbutzim, talking with cabinet ministers and workmen, with new immigrants and old-timers from before World War I.

The strongest objection against this fascinating and instructive book is that Mr. Borchsenius, in his admiration for the ancient and modern Hebrews is perhaps not sufficiently critical. One may object that this disparaging remark is what Frenchmen call "to complain that the bride is too beautiful;" but the author's shortcoming on this score is indicated here in order not to imitate his own all-too-friendly one-sidedness.

Mr. Borchsenius has given a great number of lectures on Israel in Denmark and Norway before Jewish and non-Jewish audiences, and the Scandinavian press has given laudatory reviews of his book. It is to be hoped that the projected English translation of "Sun Stand Still," to be published in America, materializes.

MAGNA HARTVIG

ROYAL RECOLLECTIONS

A KING'S STORY: THE MEMOIRS OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR. Cassell, London. pp. 462. 25/-.

By ANDREW BOYD

The preliminary publicity which the Duke of Windsor's memoirs received when they were published in America, and the rather undistinguished extracts which one was able to glean from their serialization in various magazines did not predispose one in their favour. But reading "A King's Story" in full a very different impression emerges. The book is an apologia, but written without rancour and with a dignified frankness which will make it not only a fascinating "Human" story for the common reader but an invaluable source-book for students of constitutional and social history in years to come.

Curiously, the chief interest of the memoirs lies more in their picture of the upbringing of the heir to the British throne in an age of acute social change than in the account of the final crisis. The Duke's father, King George V, remained a spiritual Victorian all his life — clinging to that narrow social and intellectual atmosphere in which he had been brought up, despising and distrusting any change. The Duke tells us that during all his 43 years as Prince of Wales he never lost a feeling of apprehension when summoned for an interview in his father's study. The Duke on the other hand was a product of the new era, with an informal, enquiring and lively approach to public affairs and his own position as Prince of Wales and later as King. Yet he admired and respected King George and records honestly and sympathetically his father's virtues as well as his limitations.

The Abdication

The Duke's portrait of Stanley Baldwin, who, as Prime Minister at the time of the abdication, is the other chief figure in his story, is, understandably, less sympathetically drawn. Baldwin was undeniably right in his assumption that public opinion would be against the King's marriage, whether morganatic or otherwise, to an American divorcee, but his handling of the situation verged on the cynical, particularly when it came to making political capital for his party out of wha the Duke considered to be a personal matter. Baldwin's picture of the King as an irresponsible, wayward young man ready to sacrifice everything to his own selfish ends is seen in the light of "A King's Story" to be false. Although the Prime Minister could probably have carried the majority of his party with him, there were nevertheless a number of influential Conservatives who would, at the slightest sign from the King, have rallied to his defence. The King refused to make that sign. "By making a stand for myself," he says, "I should have left the scars of a civil war... not less a war when it is fought in words and not in blood."

It was to King Edward's great credit that he realized — as King Leopold of the Belgians did not, until his country was on the brink of disaster — that, even a modern monarchy must be built on universal public support, not merely on the support of a majority. There was to be no King's Party, and there was thus no alternative but abdication. Readers of "A King's Story" may conclude that its author was a misguided or a mistaken man, but that he is also a brave, and conscientious one they can no longer doubt.

CHARACTER STUDIES

THE CAINE MUTINY. By Herman Wouk. Doubleday, New York. pp. 494. $4.—

Mr. Wouk has only had a fair press, and it is second and third on the bestseller list. But to my thinking it is a masterpiece, neither more nor less.

"The Caine Mutiny" is probably not everybody's cup of tea, and will be read more by men than by women. But it is a perfectly planned and perfectly executed piece of work. Let nobody be deterred by the label "war-book." The scene is laid, for the greater part, on board an obsolete mine-sweeper during the last year of the war, but it does not depend on the martial background.

It is a psychological story of power misused and careerism corrupting, of normal men's reaction to petty tyranny, and it is absorbingly, wittily and cleverly told, with careful selection of relevant detail and sovereign disregard of unnecessary realism (including the four-letter words meaninglessly and constantly used by sailors and soldiers and so liberally sprinkled across the pages of other war-books, for instance Mr. Jones's). The characterization of the numerous cast is inimitable. The language is pithy. The style is spare and vigorous. I don't think anybody who has read the book can forget the despicable figure of the living poltroon of a captain, the scene where the goaded, honest first officer is driven to relieve him of his command in a crisis, or the dinner party where the Jewish advocate throws a glass at the false friend of his client. Most warmly recommended.

PAULA ARNOLD

DRAMA IN OSTEND. By Salomon Dembitzer. pp. 185. Villon Press, Sydney. 14/6.

"Drama in Ostend" is described in the blurb as a "psychological portrait of a gambler." The scene is Ostend, a windy, wet day in 1939. Sylvan Hagel, author and idler, drifts into the dissipated, bleary-eyed atmosphere of a Casino town. Before he realizes it, he is sitting at a roulette table betting his money away.

The glittering unreality of the tables comes to life. The sense of compulsion of the men who gamble their money away is adequately explained. But the characters never come into contact with each other; dialogue and exchange of views is limited to each character talking about himself and, to all intents, to himself.

The weakness in the book is a lack of sympathy, of feeling for human beings. The reader experiences a deep distaste and horror for the Casino which spins the wheel of fortune, carrying men high and dashing them down. The "psychology" of a gambler is accurately and perceptively portrayed, but his blood, flesh and bones never seem real to the reader. Highly readable and swift moving, "Drama in Ostend" is still an unsatisfying novel.

JUNE ROSE

ANCIENT WISDOM

MABO LE-MASSEKTOT ABOT VE-ABOT D'RABBI NATAN (Introduction to the Treatises Abot and Abot of Rabbi Nathan). By L. Finkelstein. pp.261 (Hebrew) and 48 (English). The Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York.

Dr. Louis Finkelstein, Schechter Professor of Theology and President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, is well known for his standard works on the Pharisees and Jewish Selfgovernment in the Middle Ages, numerous other important books and articles, and as editor of "The Jews—Past and Present."

The present volume is a companion to his treatise "The Pharisees and the Men of the Great Synagogue." In dealing with the two treatises, the author stresses as characteristic features that *Abot* of Rabbi Nathan preserves the maxims of the ancient teachers in their original, informal style, while in the Mishna of *Abot* we discover how the Academies transformed these maxims into formal norms, to be handed down from generation to generation.

The work examines all existing texts of *Abot* of Rabbi Nathan, establishes their relationship, and uses them to reconstruct the original text of this treatise. An extensive bibliography, appendices on special problems, an English summary, and detailed indices are added.

The book is an important contribution to Hebrew scholarship and, in conjunction with the author's other works, it will prove invaluable to all students of the periods in question.

KETOVOT MESAPROT (The Tale of Inscriptions). By Ben Zion Gross. pp.109, illustrated. Am Oved, Tel Aviv.

This popular account of some of the more important ancient Hebrew inscriptions includes texts, reproductions, and commentary. It is written by a non-specialist, as is evident throughout the book. There are many mistakes which could easily have been avoided had the book been subjected to thorough editing. Apart from this, it makes easy reading and may therefore prove useful to the general reader as long as nothing better is on the market.

B. KANAEL

Readers' Letters

BOOKS FROM BRITAIN

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Your recent article on the exhibition of British Book Design (which will shortly be closing at the Bezalel National Museum) concluded with the plea that the British Council should try to facilitate the sale of British books in this country.

Your readers may be interested to learn that we are already tackling this problem to the extent permitted by the competent Israel authorities and befitting the British Council's educational and non-commercial tradition. Orders for text-books and other works needed by students, teachers, Government officials and members of the learned professions can be submitted to the Council's Tel Aviv office (address below). It will be understood that orders for ephemeral literature or works issued by non-British publishers cannot be considered. Above all, no approach should be made to the British Council before the would-be purchaser has satisfied himself, by consulting his bookseller, that his order cannot be placed through the normal channels. It has never been the policy of the British Council to compete with the booksellers, and we do not wish to do so now. The facilities we provide are intended to lessen the rigours imposed by Israel's shortage of foreign currency and thus to enable books to enter the country which could otherwise not be imported at all.

In describing the exhibition at the Bezalel Museum, your contributor "M.S." drew attention to the soiled state of some of the books put on display. He was, however, wrong in thinking that they arrived in poor shape, after having been exhibited in London. The British Council sent to Israel a duplicate set, in mint condition, of all the works displayed in London. If some of these duplicates now look grubby, their state must entirely be ascribed to the enthusiasm with which they have been handled, during six weeks, by the book-hungry public of Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

Yours, etc.,
CEDRIC HENTSCHEL
The British Council,
27 Allenby Road,
Tel Aviv, October 18.

TRENDS IN POETRY

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Friends of modern lyrics are delighted with the volume of Kiepetar's poems published by Feuchtwanger in Tel Aviv and widely read and appreciated abroad.

The review published in your issue of October 5 pays the tribute due this poet, but is desperately at odds with the modern trend of lyrical poetry itself when it says that the poems are "written in the poetic language of 150 years ago, in carefully polished stanzas, correct sonnets and Grecian odeforms in the imagery of Goethe and Keats." Not only Goethe and Keats, but also Rilke and Masefield have written in this poetic style and have expressed experiences and thoughts of the present times in the serene, timeless way of true poetry. There is at present a general trend to revive artful art and against artless matter-of-fact "poetry" which excels in lack of grammar and rhythm. The perfect form of art, such as created by Kiepesar, is certainly not "antiquated," but on the contrary precisely what the public and publishers demand today.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN POPPER
Tel Aviv, Oct. 12.

Life and Letters

In the Ghetto of Vilna

In a Hebrew translation from Yiddish, the book "Jerusalem of Lithuania in Revolt and Catastrophe" by Dr. Marc Dvorjetski, published by the Labour Party of Israel, has already appeared in a second edition. A novel "Ghetto à L'Est" by the same author has been published by Robert Marin in Paris in the collection "La Cité Universelle."

Yiddish Textbooks

Unlike the Soviet Union, Poland and Rumania are encouraging the use of Yiddish. New Yiddish textbooks on Marxist lines have now been published under the supervision of the Polish Ministry of Education and are issued free of charge to all Jewish schools. reports the "Jewish Chronicle" from Warsaw. One of the textbooks, entitled "School and Home," is designed to instil into the Jewish child love for the socialist state and the Soviet Union, and to promote friendship with non-Jews. Special chapters are devoted to the Jewish partisans in Poland and the Warsaw Ghetto. A grammar of the Yiddish language has also been published.

Otto Meyerhof

Professor Otto Meyerhof, holder of the Nobel Prize for Medicine, died last week in Philadelphia. Born in 1884 at Hannover, he specialized in biology and the chemical dynamics of life phenomena. He lectured at Kiel University until 1929, when he was appointed Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Medical Research at Heidelberg. Forced to leave Germany in 1938, he went first to France and then to America, where he was appointed Professor at the University of Pennsylvania. One of his more important discoveries is referred to as the "Pasteur-Meyerhof Reaction."

Tribute to Scholar

"The late A.S. Yahuda was the greatest figure I have ever encountered of wide reaching intensive scholarship," writes Professor Alvin Johnson, President Emeritus of New School, New York, in the "New York Herald Tribune." The tribute adds: "The higher criticism of Teutonic origin had convinced the whole scholarly unorthodox world that the Books of Moses had been written many hundreds of years after the Exile. Yahuda rejected the idea. A scribe at Babylonia (he argued) could never have had that intimate knowledge of the life and traditions of Egypt which is scattered all over the Pentateuch."

Independent Weeklies

The London weekly "Time and Tide" which until last week termed itself "Independent Non-Party" has now adopted the description "The Independent Weekly" and is advocating the return of the Conservative government during the coming election. This announcement has caused the editor of the "Spectator" to accuse in a letter to "The Times", "Time and Tide" of plagiarism because the words "the independent weekly" had been applied to "The Spectator" for years past. This time again, as in 1950, the "Spectator" is supporting the Conservatives.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Besterman, T., UNESCO, Peace in the Minds of Men, Methuen, London.
King, F., The Dividing Stream, Longmans — British Council, London.
Weiss-Rosmarin, T., Jewish Survival. Philosophical Library, New York.
Murray, D., Marx Against the Peasant. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London.
Filler, L., Crusaders for American Liberalism. Antioch Press, Yellow Springs.
Carmin, L., The General Zionist World. World Confederation of General Zionists, New York.

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CHESS

October 19, 1951

PROBLEM NO. 616
H. Hermanson, Uxbyn
Specially composed for The Jerusalem Post

Mate in TWO (10-6)
W. Ke7; Qf7; Rd8; Be3; Kd4, Kf3; Pe4, c6, d2, d5.
B. Ke4; Bc2; Kb4; Pa6, b3, d3.

PROBLEM NO. 617
E. Fasher, Kabri
Specially composed for The Jerusalem Post

White: Kd1; Ra2, Bh4; Kd2. (4)
Black: Ke6; Rd7; Kc4, Kf5. (4)

Helpmate in TWO
a) As set,
b) White King to b5 and same,
c) Black Rook to d5 and same.

SOLUTIONS
Problem 610 (Takacs): 1.Kf3,
Problem 611 (Svoboda): 1.Re1 h3 2.g:h3 Bh4 3. Re1 B:e1 4.Kf2 B:f2 5. Qe3+ B:e3x,

CORRECTION
In Problem 612 (Metzenauer) b.K.d4 should be black.

GAME NO. 385
White: Brunstein Black: Botvinnik
(32nd game)
1.d4 c6 2.c4 f5 3.g3 Kf6 4.Bg2 Be7 5.Kc3 0-0 6.e3 d5 7.Kg:e2 c6 8.b3 Kbd7 9.0-0 Ke8 10.Bb2 Kd6-f6 11.Qd3 g5 12.c:d e:d 13.f3 Ke:c3 14.B:c3 g4 15.f:g Kf:g4 16.Rae1 Kfe5 17.Kf4 Kd6 18.b4 a6 19.a4 Qe7 20.Ra-d1 b5 21.Bg2 Kfe4 22.Bd3 Kf6 23.Rb3 Bd7 24.Ra1 Kfe4 25.Be1 Rf-e8 26.Qb2 Kh5 27.Rb-a3 Qf8 28.Kd3 Ra-b8 29.a:b a:b 30.Ra7 Re7 31.Ke5 Be8 32.g4 f:g4 33.B:e4 d:e 34.Bh4 R:e5 35.d:e B:e5 36.Rf1 Qe8 37.Re3 Bg7 38.Q:g3+, resigns.

REPORT ON COMPETITION No.14
Position: White—Kh8; Qf4; Bd1. Black—Kh3; Qh1; Pf2, a6, c6. Solution: 1.Qg4+ Kh2 2.Bf3 Qa1+ 3.Kh7 Qh1+ 4.Kh6 Qf1 5.Q4+ Kh3 6.Bg4+ Kg2 7.B:h3+ K:h3 8.Q:f1 and wins.

Correct solution: D. R. Wertheim, Haifa, and E. Fasher, Kabri. Mr. M. Lubarsa points out that endgame No. 13 has no solution, for in the second variation White remains with only two knights against three pawns, with no mate possible.

Endgame No. 15. A delightful study in pawn promotion by a well-known French expert, V. Halberstadt ("Magyar Sakkvilag, 1923): White—Ke7; Bg2; Pf3, (3). Black—Kg7; Kh8; Kh2. (3) White to play and win.

CHESS PROBLEM OLYMPIAD 1925
On behalf of the Central Chess Federation of Finland "Suomen Tehtavanickat" announces an Olympic composing tourney for Twomovers, Threemovers and Endings. Entries with complete solution to I. Makihovi, Dobelninkatu 4.B.54, Helsinki, before 1.1.52. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded in each section, as well as mentions and commendations.

CHESS NEWS

Holland. — The Argentine master Pilnik won the International tourney held here with 6.5 points out of 9, O'Kelly, Kinsinger and Kramer shared 2—4 places with 5.5 points, followed by Paulsen and Rossolimo 5, Van Seters 4.5, Donner 3.5, etc.

Iceland. — In a small tourney held in Reykjavik, Rossolimo scored an easy victory with 7.5 points out of 9 against local players. In a simultaneous exhibition, he engaged 146 opponents and achieved the excellent result of 102 wins, 31 draws, and only 13 losses.

Germany. — The German championship held in Augsburg ended with the victory of veteran Bogoljubov who scored 10.5 points out of 14 games.

Poland. — The Warsaw championship resulted in a tie between Mater and Spotansky, both scoring 8 points, Grynfeld and Litmanovich shared 3—4 places with 6.5 points.

Sweden. — The match between Stockholm and Oslo resulted in a draw 5:5. The return match will be played in Oslo.

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The Search Bureau for Missing Relatives of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem is looking for:

Person sought:	The Enquirer:	File No.
ELANCRY, Amram, son of Makhlouf & Kuta	ELANCRY, Moshe his brother	111395
BEDER, Zelig, son of Meyer & Taube from Warsaw	GURFINKEL, Hersh	94504
BENSIMON, Maurice, son of Salomon Isaac & Buena, born 1920 at Casablanca	BENSIMON, Jacques	111168
BURSTYN, Nisaan Matityahu & his sister: Matia children of Pesah & Haya, from Mlawa	BURSTYN, Rahel	33422
BRONSTEIN, Isu, son of Joseph & Paula, from Galatz, Rumania	BRONSTEIN, Abraham his brother	6278
BRILL, Abraham & Kalman, sons of Mordehai, from Czenstochow	BRILL, Karol	110783
BARASH-MEDVEDI, Esther (Fira) parents: Abraham-Ber & Haya-Tzirl, from Lodz, born 1922	MEDVEDI, Haya-Tzirl	49003
BARACHANOWITZ, Laba Basia, daughter of Simon & Hannah, from Sudarge, Lith.	FRIEDE, Wolf	08/18/3677
BROCKMANN, Berthold & Trude, parents: Adolf & Lilli, from Berlin	SCHEPS, Jacob	111449
GOTTFRIED - SCHEINMAN, Rebecca, daughter of Shaye & Gittel, from Warsaw	GLICKSTEIN-SCHEINMAN, Lola, her sister	49319
BRAUNSTEIN-WOLKEN-KRATZER, Fanny, from Budapest	BLIZIAK, Yohanan	110010
BRAND, Moshe, son of Mordehai & Sarah, from Ludmir, Wolhyn	BRAND, Shaye, in USA	110840
BEITZMAN, Simon, son of Baruh & Hannah, from Zamosc	BEITZMAN, Jacob	110854
GOLDSCHMID-HELD, Margot & Klaus, parents: John & Bertha, from Darmstadt	HOMBERGER-GOLD-SMITH, Clara	111225
GLASER, Leib, son of Yehoshua, from Solotwina	GLASER, Friederike	111188
HERBST, Jacob & Berl, sons of Gedalyahu & Rahel, born at Sadagura or Cornauti	SALMAN, Rivka	103834
HERINGMAN, Feia, parents: Selig & Esther-Hannah, from Brzesc-Kujawski	HERINGMAN, Tuvia	98973
HERSHKOVITZ, Yetti, parents: Nisan & Lotti, from Dobomouz, Rumania	GOTTLIEB, Herman	08/18/1866
WODNER, Salomon, son of Yoel & Bluma, from Warsaw-Praga	LEVI-EISENSTEIN, Rose	94371

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